

THE

# Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

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1903.

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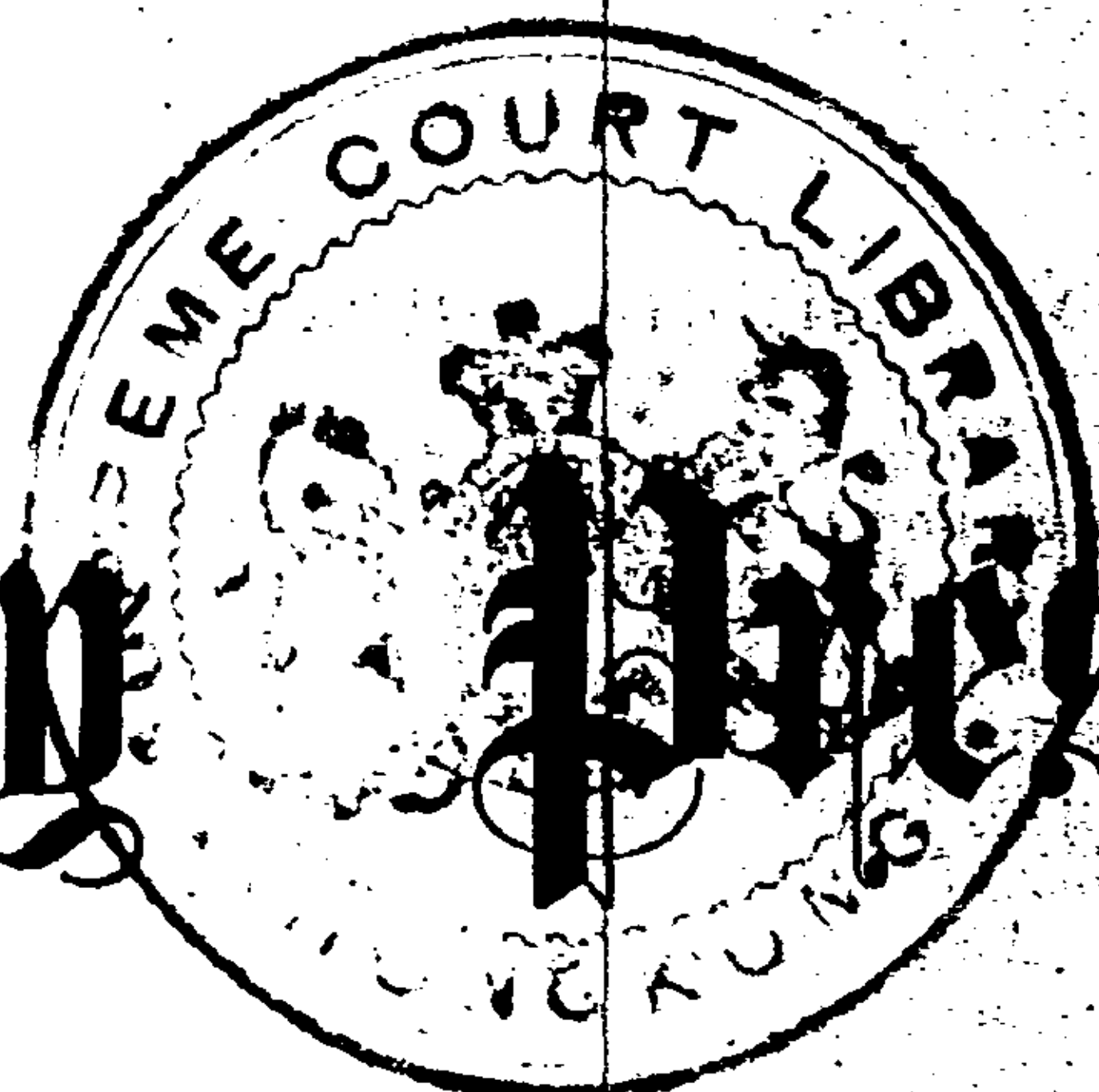


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### BIRTHS.

On the 29th May, on board the Spanish mail steamer *Isla de Luzon*, off Socotra, the wife of JUAN MENCARINI, I.M. Customs, of a son, ALFONSO.

On the 21st June, at "Ondurman," Dalvey Road, the wife of REGENT A. J. BIDWELL, prematurely of a son (still-born).

At M Ichin, Mecklenburg, Germany, the wife of G. ATZENROTH, of Hongkong, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 13th June, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew, by the Rev. L. le Cornec, S.J., EUCLIDIO POSSIDONIO XAVIER to PERPETUA FELICITA COLLACO, first daughter of ALEXANDRE J. COLLACO.

On the 22nd June, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., JAMES H. LOGAN, E.E.A. and C. Telegraph Co., to MINNIE, second daughter of the late Captain SAMUEL LORD, of Shanghai.

On the 22nd June, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, ALEXANDER HAMILTON ACHESON, B.I.S.N. Co., to ANNIE MARGARET, widow of the late W. J. HAMBLEY of the Ooregum Gold Mine, South India, and elder daughter of J. E. O'SHAUGHNESSY, C.E., Madras P.W.D. (ret'd.).

On the 27th June, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., ARTHUR MACGOWAN, of Swatow, to KATHLEEN DE SALES.

### DEATHS.

On the 18th June, at Kuala Lumpur, HENRY CHARLES MAARTENS, late of Ceylon.

On the 22nd June, at the International Hospital, Kobe, GEORGE H. FERGUSON, late Chief Engineer of the P.M. steamer *Siberia*.

On the 25th June, at Shanghai, MARIAN PAUL, wife of Captain A. E. KNIGHT, aged 63 years and 6 months.

### Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

### ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

The *Coptic* with the American mail of June 3rd arrived here on the 30th ult. (27 days); the P. & O. *Coromandel* with the English mail of the 5th ult., arrived here on the 2nd inst. (27 days).

### EPITOME.

The year's plague total now numbers 1,277 with 1,122 deaths. Details will be found on p. 6. Only one case was reported during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

A Seoul despatch says that a number of Court officials have been arrested in connection with a plot to administer poison to the Emperor of Corea.

The Russian Minister at Seoul has promised that some rafts seized on the Yalu belonging to Koreans shall be returned. The rafts were seized on the ground that all the forests on the Yalu have been leased to Russia.

Major Younghusbaud and Mr. White representing the Indian Government with a small escort of Pioneers will meet Tibetan and Chinese officials on the borders of Sikkim early this month to discuss trade questions.

The Japanese Minister at Seoul has informed the Korean Government that unless it takes effective steps to check the illegal agitation against Japanese banknotes, he will himself take suitable action, and will also hold Corea responsible for the loss resulting from their circulation being interfered with.

A telegram dated London, 16th June, says:—Renter learns that the telegram received in Peris from Bangkok relating to Kelantan is incorrect. The agreement was completed some months ago. The administration of Kelantan is not in the hands of the British, and no British forces of 300 has been despatched to Kelantan, where there are only a few Sikh and Pathan guards.

We have to record the bestowal of the following Birthday honours for the Far East:—A knightship for Mr. Charles J. Dudgeon, for his good service in the matter of the Treaty revision; the K.C.B. for General Sir O. Moore Creagh, V.C.; a knightship for Chief Justice Hiram S. Wilkinson, who has now nearly completed thirty-nine years in the Consular service and on the Bench in the Far East; the C.M.G. for Mr. R. E. Bredon, Imperial Chinese Customs, and for Mr. G. Mobsby, Yangtze pilot.

According to a Northern despatch, H.E. Chang Chih-tung has been permitted to return to his former position of Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces.

To-day, the Fourth of July, the Postal Telegraph company, in connection with the opening of the new cable to the Philippines and other insular possessions of the United States in the Pacific, will make an effort to circle the globe from its New York offices in forty seconds. The message will be sent from the main office of the Postal Company at 253, Broadway, New York, and it is expected that it will be received on the opposite side of the room 40 seconds after the operator sends it on the other. This feat will follow immediately after the exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and Governor Taft. The message will travel over but two lines practically. These will be the land and ocean wires of the Postal and the Commercial Cable Company, which may be considered one, and those of the Eastern Cable Company.

The *N.C. Daily News* of the 27th ult writes:—How much Russia regards the claim that the Yangtze Valley is Great Britain's sphere of influence is shown by the fact that she is now endeavouring to obtain from the throne, through a Mr. Pollak, who is the Russian stalking-horse, a concession to build railways from Hankow to Chêngtu, the capital of Szechuen, and from Hankow to Foochow. These railways will, of course, have to be duly guarded, and the result may be judged from the present condition of Manchuria, and of Shantung, which is completely Germanised throughout the line of the German railway. The *Daily News* learns that the consent has been obtained of T. E. Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shi-kai, and Shêng Kung-pao, and of the Waiwupu, to these proposed Russian railways, and the necessary imperial edict is now being sought.

A despatch dated Tokyo, 25th June, to the *N. C. Daily News* is to the following effect:—“Public impatience is growing daily in Japan with reference to the Manchurian question. The soberest journals are advocating resolute steps to terminate the harassing suspense which checks all peaceful development. They declare that the nation will be a unit to support the Ministry in strong measures, the sole responsibility for which will rest with Russia. A council of all the leading statesmen has been held at the Palace with the result, it is rumoured, that the Government will address a protest direct to St. Petersburg; but the best information denies that any such resolve has yet been taken, and attributes to the Government the intention of awaiting the outcome of the negotiations at Peking. If they are injurious to the interests or rights of Japan, the Ministry will not shrink from the necessary measures. The gravity of the situation is fully recognised in official circles, but it is believed that rumour exaggerates the weakness of the Chinese Government.” Another correspondent writes under date Peking, 26th June:—“The Japanese Government has decided to take strong diplomatic action against Russia. Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, informed the Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu) of the above decision yesterday, expecting that the Chinese Government will revert to its former line of action and again place its dependence on Japan.”



## THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 29th June.)

The statement which Lord CREANBORNE made in the House of Commons last week, as mentioned in REUTER'S despatch of the 25th instant, is not likely to reassure anyone with regard to the position in Manchuria. According to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Government has intimated that arrangements between China and Russia are being negotiated which will preserve Manchuria for China without loss of sovereignty, the treaty rights of other Powers being respected. The idea cannot for a moment be entertained that this implies any change of attitude on the part of the Chinese Government which will compel Russia to act up to the spirit of her promises about Manchuria. China's assurances remain of equal value to what they have borne in the past, and as before it rests with others than China to secure any future for Manchuria than that of a mere province of Asiatic Russia. These "others than China" have all along been three Powers only, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Of these the United States have been a doubtful quantity, and we cannot feel reassured when we read in the latest number which has reached us of the *San Francisco Chronicle* a statement like the following:— "So far as the trade interests of the United States in Manchuria are concerned, it is decidedly preferable for the territory to be in Russian hands. When China was in undisputed control our trade there was indifferent and the prospects were not good for any improvement under her administration of affairs. Since Russia has been in temporary control our trade there has steadily increased. If the country is restored to China our commerce with it will probably dwindle to what it was formerly. If, on the other hand, Russia uses the new disorders as an excuse for asserting permanent sovereignty over it, we will have no valid cause for complaint, for the country's resources will be developed and our trade will be materially benefited by the change." Our *San Francisco* contemporary evidently has full faith in Russia's *bona-fides*. We should not be surprised, however, if owing to friction between the United States and Russia over the Kischeneff affair, the temporarily pro-Russian organs in the States were to modify their views with regard to a placid acceptance of the annexation of Manchuria to the dominions of the Tsar. With regard to the other two Powers chiefly interested, there has never been any doubt that Japan is not prepared to see Manchuria Russianised without any compensation to herself, whilst the return of Sir ERNEST SATOW to his post as H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking suggests the hope that Great Britain will also obtain some strong guarantees with regard to the administration of Manchuria and the maintenance of the present state of affairs in North China. We cannot yet, it is evident, expect a speedy settlement of the Manchurian question. It has already been "settled" on paper half a dozen times, but that means nothing,

(Daily Press, 30th June.)

We read in one of the leading Japanese native papers that Prince CHING is reported to be at his wits' end regarding the negotiations with M. LESSAR, and that there is no knowing how the Manchurian affair may turn out. The Chinese Government and Prince CHING are perplexed as to the real

attitude of the Japanese Government, the same journal continues, while Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG is strongly opposed to the Manchurian secret treaty and is said to be disgusted with the mere verbal measures which have satisfied Japan of late. The attitude of the Japanese Government is also the subject of strong comment in Japan itself, and we see from a despatch, dated the 24th June, from the Tokyo correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* that seven Professors of the Imperial University have memorialised the Japanese Foreign Office on the importance of speedily settling the Manchurian problem. They allege that the modern complications in the field of Foreign Affairs are due chiefly to failure to utilise occasions as they have arisen. They cite first the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula, when Japan failed to ask for a guarantee against future alienation; secondly, the German seizure of Kiaochau, which might have been averted by a timely protest on the part of Japan; and thirdly, the neglect to include Russia's Manchurian forces in the arrangement for the military evacuation of North China. They further allege that Japan's armaments are probably stronger than Russia's immediately available forces, but the inferiority is only temporary; and insist on the necessity of separating the negotiations as to the Manchurian from those as to the Korean problem, and declare that considering the perpetual nature of Russia's aggression, her tenure of Manchuria will certainly be followed by enterprises against Korea, which will surely be the preface to a further advance southward. This, it must be admitted, is a very outspoken statement as coming from Professors of the Imperial University, and taken in conjunction with the general attitude of the Japanese Press gives an indubitable indication of the state of popular feeling in Japan over the situation in North-east Asia. It is evident, too, that an attempt is being made to force the Japanese Government's hand and elicit some declaration of policy before China signs the Manchurian agreement, or perhaps we should rather say the last of the Manchurian agreements. With regard to this agreement the latest news appears to be that furnished by the Peking correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary, which we give in another column. According to this correspondent the new agreement is already at St. Petersburg awaiting Russia's signature. The exact terms are said to be unknown, the British and Japanese Ministers seeming "quite in the dark" about them and Prince CHING keeping all information about them to himself. An explanation of this weak Chinese official's ever-increasing disposition toward Russia is furnished in the same correspondent's despatch, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness; indeed it has been partly suggested some time ago. Prince CHING, like so many of the diplomats of his country, only excels in the art of procrastinating, and he is bound to yield to the strongest pressure. We cannot tell what pressure Britain and Japan are exerting at the present moment, but the strength of Russia's pressure is obvious. It is not imaginable that the signature short of some form of convention about Manchuria is to be avoided. Nor is it advisable, in the interests of the world's peace, that the present situation should be prolonged. The Manchurian question should by all means be settled. As long as it continues open, Russia has the opportunity—and naturally is not slow to avail herself of it—of establishing a foothold both in Mongolia and Korea. With regard to

Mongolia, we are surprisingly in the dark. Rumours reach us from time to time of what the Russians are doing; about the Mongolian railway, the next step after the completion of the Manchurian line toward the absorption of North China. But no first-hand information is available; nor is there likely to be any, if Russia can help it, until too late. We need not place much faith in the Japanese rumour of five additional clauses added to the Manchurian Convention, whereby Mongolia is to be included in the scope of that treaty. Russia need not act so openly, not to say so indiscreetly, as that. She will try to get her footing firm before she admits through any written document that she has got into Mongolia. As for what is happening on the Korean frontier, we have more information and fresh items arrive by every mail from the North. Russia's action in stopping all native-owned rafts on the Yalu, on the ground that she has a lease of all the forests on the river is characteristic. Of course the Russian Minister at Seoul has promised that the rafts shall be returned, and like the other diplomatic representatives of his nation he is "an honourable man." These honourable men, however, would not meet with success in their efforts if they had not so frequently the advantage of dealing with the diplomatically blind and dumb. The most we can hope for is that with Sir ERNEST SATOW'S return to Peking the British attitude will be firmly declared and that Japan's intentions will at the same time be made evident. A solution of the whole question cannot be delayed. No one is so foolish now as to imagine that Russia is to be forced to quit Manchuria. The point at issue is, Where is her expansion to stop? It is useless to argue that she has already more than she can digest and must therefore cease swallowing. That reason never yet prevented any empire from following the absorbing policy as long as it had only weaker nations barring the way.

## THE PRICE OF FOOD.

(Daily Press, 2nd July)

In a Shanghai contemporary last week an allusion was made, in an article dealing with the fall in silver and the rise in prices, to the comparative cost of food-stuffs in Shanghai now and some years back. It suggests itself to us that our readers may be interested to know to what extent the cost of food has risen in Hongkong during the past few years. For purposes of comparison we take the market-list published in the last week of June, 1893, and that dated last Thursday, and select from these lists some of the most common articles of diet. In comparing the two it must be remembered that the catty is equal to one pound and a third avoirdupois. In 1893 the price of beef, sirloin and prime cut, was 12 to 13 cents a catty; now it is 17 cents a pound. Mutton, chop or leg, was then 15 to 16 cents a catty; now it is 24 cents a pound. Pork was then 14 to 16 cents a catty; now it is 18 cents a pound. Veal was in 1893 12 to 13 cents a catty; it now costs 16 cents a pound. The rise in the price of poultry is even more striking. Chicken was quoted in the 1893 market-list at 18 cents a catty, whereas the present price is 35 cents a pound, and the best fowls have risen from 20 cents a catty to 28 cents a pound. Ducks, formerly 13 cents a catty, are now 22 cents a pound; turkey focks, formerly 40 cents a catty, are now 70 cents a pound. Eggs have more than doubled in price. In 1893 they cost 9 to 10 cents a



dozen, while now they are marked at 20 cents a dozen. Nor is any different tale to be told when we turn to fish. Taking only two typical examples, soles have risen from 13 cents a catty to 20 cents a pound, and lobsters from 12 cents a catty to 18 cents a pound. Fruits are harder to compare, the list being fragmentary, but even there we find an increase in the price of mangoes from 6 or 8 cents to 12 cents and in that of pumeloos (Siamese) from 7 to 20 cents each. In vegetables we will take again some typical instances. Potatoes in 1893 were from 2 to 3 cents a catty, whereas now 3 cents a pound is charged. The best cabbages then were 8 to 9 cents each; now they are 16 cents each. Spinach was then 2 cents a catty; now it is 2 cents a pound. Indian corn has risen from 2 to 3 cents a piece. In the former market-lists the price of rice used to be quoted. The 1893 list which is now before us quotes rice, best quality, at \$4 a picul, and rice, common, at \$3.10 a picul. In the market-list of the present time rice does not appear, but from enquiries made at the time of writing we find the following to be the approximate prices now:—rice, best, \$7 a picul; good, \$6 a picul; common, \$5 a picul.

It is hardly necessary for us to add anything to this. The figures speak for themselves. It is, of course, possible to point out that the dollar in 1893 was worth 2s. 8d., whereas its value is now a shilling less. But even if it could be contended from this that its purchasing power in China has diminished by one-third—which, as a matter of fact, it cannot, if we take a general view of trade and prices—still the fall would not be sufficient to explain a practical doubling of the prices of the staple articles of diet. It is, however, a notorious fact in connection with the cost of living in Hongkong that, while every panic and fall in silver causes a rise in prices of food and certain other necessities, a recovery in silver is not allowed to produce a fall in such prices. It may be claimed that this is an inevitable result of a fluctuating exchange, which causes the dealer to feel uncertain about his profits. Precisely so; let us then by all means strive to get a stable rate, in common now with nearly every country in the world. The upholders of the present state of monetary affairs should be called upon to suggest some other means, if they are able, of alleviating the very genuine distress caused by the constant rise in the price of food. As far as we can recollect, none of the champions of the *status quo* have proposed any remedy. Yet they cannot be blind to the hardships now and for some years past suffered by those of small means.

#### ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 29th June.)

Annexed to the Principal Civil Medical Officer's report on Hongkong for 1902 is a smaller report by Dr. J. C. THOMSON, the medical officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kennedy Town, in which certain observations are to be found on the local use of anti-plague serum in plague cases. As Dr. THOMSON remarks, during the 1902 epidemic anti-plague serum was for the first time available. Now, as is familiar to all who have followed the recent history of plague-fighting, this method of attempting to combat the disease has received a great deal of attention lately. Therefore the application of the method here must necessarily be watched with interest. The serum employed in Hong-

kong last year was obtained in monthly instalments from Paris and was used systematically throughout the epidemic in accordance with the recommendations of the PASTEUR institute in the French capital, due allowance being made in the administration of the serum for age, sex, and other circumstances. In spite of this, Dr. THOMSON writes, the mortality from plague in 1902 was 85.11 per cent. In 1900 it was 77.5 and in 1901 76.5 per cent. This increase of mortality he regards as an accidental circumstance in the consideration of a comparatively small number of cases. But, he continues in his report, the anti-plague serum supplied to Hongkong from Paris is manifestly useless—possibly through deterioration from lapse of time and exposure to a hot temperature. Dr. THOMSON has suggested to the Government that it would be well to prepare locally a supply of anti-plague serum in good time for the next probable recrudescence of the disease. This, he says, has been authorised, the Government Bacteriologist having the matter in hand. Whether this means that during the now closing epidemic the new serum has been employed, we cannot say; but, whenever they are forthcoming, the results from the suggestion of Dr. THOMSON will be looked forward to with extreme interest.

#### STRAITS CURRENCY.

(Daily Press, 3rd July.)

The English mail which reached the Colony yesterday brought some further discussion on the Straits currency question. The most important item was the announcement that the meeting of the Straits Settlement Association in London decided, almost unanimously, on the 3rd ultimo that the ratio to be aimed at in the projected change of currency in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States should be that of a 2s. dollar. The difficulty in selecting a ratio arises from the danger, on the one hand, of fixing it too low, in which case the new currency would be immediately snapped up; and, on the other hand, of fixing it too high, in which case it would paralyse trade. In favour of the 2s. dollar are the facts that this is the value of the Japanese yen and the coming Filipino peso; that it is the equality of the rate adopted in Siam; and that Indo-China will probably also adopt a 2s. dollar. In an article on the subject the latest number of the *London and China Express* says:—"The idea is naturally that a rate for the new dollar should be fixed at a price that is not likely to be exceeded by the market value of the silver in the coin. One of the reasons that the Committee did not mention, or rather recommend, any particular ratio, was to afford time for the mercantile community to fully consider the matter, and also to see what the course of silver was likely to be. At that time—the end of last year—people were talking about silver at a price that meant a dollar at a sterling value of 1s. Since then there has been a fair rise in value, and we are now asked to look on the possibility of something more than a 2s. value to the dollar." Our contemporary, however, does not look for the rise of silver to a price which would jeopardise a 2s. dollar, and, even supposing that such an event appeared to be within measurable distance of accomplishment, presumes that further legislative enactments could be brought into force, by which the starvation process could be further resorted to and the price forced to, say, 2s. 6d. per dollar. This of course would mean a disturbance

of values and a reversion to the present instability shown by fluctuations in exchange. But it need not be necessary, the *Express* adds, to proceed at a greater pace, or to a higher figure, in the starvation policy than would suffice to keep the currency in the Colony and out of the melting-pot. "There is likewise the reflection that most people with capital, or savings, in the East do not show the same decided objections to a rise in value that they do to a fall; and the Straits is no exception to the rule." In the same number the *London and China Express* states that it learns that the negotiations with the Indian Government as to the coinage of the new currency for the Straits Settlements have not yet resulted in any arrangement being arrived at. The Indian mints are at present fully occupied in the re-coinage of old rupees, and hesitate to give the desired facilities; it is to be hoped, however, that minting can be done in India, as there would naturally be a considerable saving of time over the same work being done in this country, our contemporary concludes. The whole question of currency is an extremely thorny one, it must be admitted, and it passes the wit of any man, however much study he may have given to the subject, to predict the course of events after the change of a country from a silver to a gold standard. The disadvantages of the fluctuating rate of exchange, however, are so marked and the results to the countries which have recently changed are, comparatively, so encouraging that we are bound to ask that the fullest possible expert opinion be gathered to discover whether in the case of Hongkong too it is not feasible to put the currency upon a stable basis.

#### A NEW PLAGUE SUGGESTION FROM BOMBAY.

(Daily Press, 27th June.)

The city of Bombay is, in a way, to be regarded as the head-quarters of the anti-plague campaign, for no other place has been responsible for so many suggestions or has tried so many ways for fighting the disease. The last Indian mail brings us yet another scheme, this time emanating from Dr. J. A. TURNER, Health Officer for Bombay. Dr. TURNER is an earnest supporter of the segregation theory, and holds that the only really valuable method we have of checking the spread of plague is by removing the infected to hospital or thoroughly isolating them and the contacts to an uninfected locality and preventing any communication with infected areas. In no case where this has been thoroughly done, he says, has plague continued to spread. He continues:—"If we could remove 300,000 people from infected houses in Bombay for six months, isolate cases as they occur, keep the vacated houses empty, thoroughly disinfect them, demolish the insanitary quarters, prevent immigration from infected areas, plague would be under control and soon disappear. On a small scale this is what we are doing now, and the results show that plague does not spread among people who leave infected areas for uninfected camps unless introduced from without." In his description of the situation in Bombay Dr. TURNER presents a state of affairs which can easily be paralleled here in Hongkong. He points out that the commercial prosperity and the facilities for the working class being close to their work have to be considered; their wages being low, the cost of food not decreasing, and rents rising, it is impossible to expect those



people to willingly go away from their work, unless there is some compensating condition. In fact, it is the overcrowding difficulty which in Bombay, as in Hongkong, fosters the spread of plague, and the preventive measures adopted in both cities do not deal to any appreciable extent with this difficulty. Dr. TURNER has a bold plan, which he puts forward in his report to the Bombay Standing Committee. This is nothing less than a suggestion to provide accommodation for six months or more in Back Bay, Bombay, on floating houses or piers where the people could go backwards and forwards to work, where each and every person could be under supervision, every case of sickness reported and every death verified, where they would get fresh air and sunlight, and water for washing free. He proposes, in fact, to transform 300,000 poor inhabitants of Bombay into a temporary boat population. This, he says, may appear a large undertaking, but apart from the money difficulty it is perfectly feasible. It is only the working class who have to be provided for, and the houses they vacate are for the most part of such a character as should be condemned. The suggestion is interesting, and we wonder that a similar scheme has never, as far as we know, been mooted in Hongkong. With a large boat population already existing here, which is little attacked by plague, it might have been expected that the idea would occur to someone's mind. Unfortunately, however, we must recognise that the obstacles are tremendous. The *Times of India*, a steadfast opponent of "heroic" plague measures in Bombay, commenting on Dr. TURNER's proposal, says:—"If there were no practical obstacles to the scheme, the financial difficulties are insuperable. Even were the money forthcoming, the lakhs spent on the floating town would have no more permanent effect upon the conditions of life in Bombay than the enormous sums already spent upon preventive measures." We fear that the same remarks might be applied to Hongkong. And there is the initial difficulty here of the existence of so large a boat population already that we should be hard-pressed to find sufficient accommodation on the water for a displaced crowd of Chinese from the island. We would suggest, however, to the authorities that in cases where a whole row of Chinese houses has to be closed up the experiment might be tried of housing the displaced inhabitants temporarily on the water instead of somewhere on the island. It is not to be supposed that the expense would be prohibitive, while the relief from congestion of population on land would be appreciable, at least, if small. It has long been obvious that, if we have to get rid of some of the most insanitary tenements in the Colony, we must speedily find localities not too far removed from the business quarter wherein the turned-out inhabitants may find shelter. If it be possible to utilise any of the waters surrounding the Colony, there is something gained.

Referring to two high Chinese appointments last month, Dr. Morrison telegraphs to the *Times*:—"Na-tung, the most intelligent, or rather the least incompetent, Minister of the Wai-wu-pu, has been promoted to be President of the Board of Revenue, which has caused a rearrangement of several offices. Wu Ting-fang, formerly Chinese Minister at Washington, has been appointed second of the eight secretaries of the Wai-wu-pu—an inadequate recognition of his attainments and his remarkable services in America. The appointment would make him subordinate to men whose combined ignorance of foreign affairs is colossal, and it is doubtful if he will accept it."

## GERMAN POLICY.

(Daily Press, 1st July.)

No name is better known or respected in Germany or England than that of KARL BLIND. The circumstances under which he left the former country and took up his residence in England are such as to emphasize his good intentions towards both countries. Though conscientiously objecting to the encroaching Imperialism of his native land, which made his residence impossible and drove him to take refuge in England, he has never lost his love and respect for the Fatherland, while on the other his sympathies with England and his devotion to the land of his adoption are equally unchallenged. When therefore KARL BLIND comes to the front as a peace-maker in the present somewhat strained relations between the two countries his remarks deserve consideration, as it is of course quite possible that we have really misunderstood the embarrassing situation in which Germany has found herself placed in Central Europe as a buffer between the two ambitious states of Russia on the east and France on the west, both possessed with the demon of earth-hunger, and both, in that eager desire for universal sway, thirsting after the fertile lands of Central Europe. Such is the substance of an interesting article contributed by KARL BLIND to the *North American Review* for May, and we can honestly assure the author that, as far as his statements are consonant with the facts of the case, they carry with them not only our individual sympathies but those of the entire British people.

But are they consonant with the facts of the case, or do they represent fairly the entire ground of the position? In this we fear we must join issue with the writer. KARL BLIND points out with reason that the increase, more especially, of Germany's marine armaments has been rendered necessary by the great and enhanced activity shown by France and Russia, both of whom are increasing their fleets at an unprecedented rate. We would be willing to accept the assurance and to extend to it our deepest sympathy had Germany even made a suggestion that such was her object. Unfortunately, both in season and out of it, she has made rather a parade of her intention to rival Great Britain, and if we have herein misunderstood her plain language, she and not we must bear the blame. It is doubtful how far in present conditions the spoken words of the Emperor are to be accepted as an indication of the policy of the Empire. He has, however, not once or twice but repeatedly indicated that his words are to be taken as those of the nation of which he is the inspired head, and his published speeches certainly do not bear out the views of the position put forward by KARL BLIND. As if to emphasize the fact, we published yesterday a telegraphic report of the last of these speeches delivered at Hamburg on the occasion of unveiling a memorial to the Kaiser WILLIAM I. As Hamburg, said he, was ambitious of being the very first of shipping ports in the whole world, so was the whole of Germany ambitious of being first on the road of enlightenment and practical Christianity, and her aspirations were to prove a blessing to the world at large, and the conservator of its peace. Brave words truly, and worthy of a nobler cause!

Much, however, as we may admire the peaceful asseverations of the Emperor on behalf of Germany at large, there is in them the ring of a baser metal. The

sound has too much in it of the blatant ring of Napoleonism. NAPOLEON desired nothing so much as peace, but it was the peace of conquest, when he should find Europe prostrate at his feet, and his orders pass for law from Lough Swilly to the Caucasus. So too the dream of the pre-eminence of Hamburg in the Imperial mind is not unaccompanied by thoughts of the downfall of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Of Imperial Christianity we have heard much lately. We are not in the habit of scoffing at what a man holds dearest, even above his life, nor do we doubt the sincerity of the Emperor's belief. He has more than hinted that Christianity as believed and practised in England is not the religion that has the Imperial approval. Yet withal this the Imperial mind is fainting with desire to secure the moral aid of England against her great antagonist Russia; but each advance made has been met with a cold rebuff. Such is the position of Germany as represented by KARL BLIND, who sees in the suspicion with which Germany has covered herself in England but an instance of England's complacency in the arts of Germany's great antagonist Russia. There were three things which were too wonderful for King SOLOMON, yea, four which he knew not. But SOLOMON did not live in the twentieth century or he would have discovered a way more wonderful still. The way of a man with a maid baffled the wisdom of the wisest of monarchs, but King SOLOMON had never had the opportunity of witnessing the coquettings of Germany and Russia. They have evidently transcended the abilities of a wiser or, at least, more learned man.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday in the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President), presided, and there were also present Captain F. W. Lyons, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. McL. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Colonel W. E. Webb, R.A.M.C.; Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lan Chu Pak, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.; Mr. A. Rumbach, Mr. E. A. Hewett; Dr. W. W. Pearce, Acting Medical Officer of Health; and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

### BATH-HOUSES AT TAIPINGSHAN.

A drawing was submitted showing proposed bath-houses for men and women to be erected on a site adjoining Pound Lane, Taipingshan.

The plans were approved.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There was submitted the report of the committee appointed to consider what site could be recommended for the erection of public conveniences. In the report it was recommended, that latrines should be erected, one on the west side of Bowrington Canal in Canal Road West, one on the vacant land on the north side of Bridges Street near Sing Wong Street, one on the triangular space south of the Harbour Office; and that urinals be erected, one in the lane between 14 and 16, Upper Station Street, one on the Quay opposite Marine Lot 54 and one opposite Marine Lot 224.

The report was approved.

### THE PLAGUE REPORT.

There was laid on the table the report of the Select Committee appointed for the consideration of Mr. Pollock's motion and the Acting Medical Officer of Health's reply thereto, together with a Chinese petition relative to the same question.

The PRESIDENT said that the first suggestion in the report was that a floor occupied by a plague infected person be cleansed and disinfected by the officers of the Board and that the remainder of the house, provided that the ceilings, stair-linings and other similar structures which might harbour rats be removed, might be allowed to be cleansed by the inmates under the direction of the officers of the



Board. The reason for that was that the ceilings, stair-linings and similar structures undoubtedly harboured rats, and their removal would prevent the formation of rat-runs in the houses. If the Chinese thoroughly understood this it would be to their advantage to remove those ceilings and stair-linings and such structures, for if they did—provided the Government approved of this suggestion—the rest of the house with the exception of the floor on which the plague patient is would not be cleansed by the Board's officers but might be cleansed by the inmates. He wished to show clearly to the Chinese that it would be to their advantage to remove these ceilings, stair-linings and other structures generally in their houses all over the Colony.

Colonel WEBB moved the adoption of the committee's recommendations.

Captain LYONS seconded.

Mr. RUMJAHN was of opinion that the committee's recommendations did not give a sufficient inducement to the Chinese to cease from dumping bodies. What they most strongly objected to was the cleansing by the Board's coolies. Why should they not allow the tenants to cleanse their own floors and flats under the supervision of the Board's officers? If the Board's coolies did the work effectively, why should the tenants or their servants not do the same or better? There was another most serious objection and that was the police detention of the inmates of the floor on which a case occurred. He did not see that any benefit was derived from such a step. The incubation period of plague ranged from a few hours to about 16 days.

The PRESIDENT—The usual incubation period is from two to seven days.

Mr. RUMJAHN—Dr. Thomson, the medical officer under the Bombay Government says, in his treatise on plague, 16 days.

The PRESIDENT—Sixteen days is quite exceptional.

Mr. RUMJAHN went on to say that here they had no regular system of segregation of contacts. If these unfortunate people were confined compulsorily in an insanitary floor with a plague patient or a plague corpse for over 24 hours it was a disgrace to the Colony and a very great disgrace to the Board. Instead of having three large blocks of observation houses they should have four or five houses in each health district into which contacts could go until their premises had been disinfected. They should also allow plague corpses to be confined properly in the houses in which the deaths occurred, under the supervision of the Board, and to be buried either locally or in the native place of the deceased. If his suggestions were adopted he dared say the dumping of cases of plague would be a thing of the past or at least would be greatly minimised and a saving of thousands upon thousands of dollars would be effected annually. Why should the Board continue to enforce measures opposed by the populace, detrimental to our welfare and prosperity, and proved to be fruitless by all our past experience?

There were no other remarks and the motion was agreed to.

#### PROSECUTING INSPECTOR.

The PRESIDENT pursuant to notice moved:—(a) That the Board, under the provisions of Section 30 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, depute Inspector Frederick Fisher to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate against any person contravening any of the Bye-laws duly made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, when so directed in writing by the Acting Medical Officer of Health. (b) That the Board, under the provisions of Section 236 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, depute Inspector Frederick Fisher to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate for the recovery of any penalty imposed by Part II of the said Ordinance or any Bye-laws made thereunder, when so directed in writing by the Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Colonel WEBB seconded and the motion was agreed to.

#### HEALTH REPORTS

Mr. POLLOCK pursuant to notice moved:—“That a copy of the President's report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony of Hongkong for the year 1902 be sent to every member of the Sanitary Board.”

His reason, he said, was that the report contained some valuable information upon the plague statistics and upon the health of the Colony generally.

Mr. HEWETT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. POLLOCK moved:—“That a copy of the President's report and of the Reports and Tables annexed thereto, which are contained in Government Notification No. 393 of 1903, be sent to every member of the Sanitary Board.” He made this motion for the same reason as given above.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

#### M.O.H.'S MEMORANDUM ON THE BUILDINGS BILL

Mr. POLLOCK also moved:—“That the memorandum of the Acting Medical Officer of Health on the construction of certain provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, which was read at the recent meeting of Property Owners, be handed to the Press for publication.” He understood that an intimation had been only that day received from the Government to the effect that they did not propose as a Government matter to have this report of the Acting M.O.H. printed by the Government. He thought they would all agree with him that such a valuable memorandum should not be lost, but that it should become public property; and as the Government had declined to have the document printed as an act of Government, the only feasible way he saw of getting it made known to the public was through the columns of the Press.

Mr. HEWETT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT said that the following reply had been received that day from the Colonial Secretary:—“In reply to your letter of the 24th ult. I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Sanitary Board that the Government declines to publish Dr. Pearce's memorandum which involves assumptions as to the effect of the law that may or may not be correct but which can only be tested by a case decided in the Law Courts. This decision can readily be obtained in the usual manner. I am to add that the memorandum referred to has already been brought before the Board and can be again brought before the Board for further consideration if desired.” As was stated at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on the 21st May last the Press was at liberty to print the report. It was laid on the table, but as a confidential meeting was held afterwards they did not take it that they could take the report away. As they had asked for, Dr. Pearce's report would now be given to the Press.

The following is Dr. Pearce's memorandum:—In order to get some idea as to the effect the new law regulating overcrowding will have, I have had a floor in Aberdeen Street (No. 5 District) measured, viz., the first floor of No. 26, Aberdeen Street. The area of this floor is 73 sq. ft. and its cubic contents 9,127 cubic feet. Its height is therefore about 12½ feet. At this present time there are in this floor only two windows into the external air, namely the two looking from the front of the floor into the street. Each of these windows has a glazed area of only 10½ sq. ft. To keep within the terms of the new law therefore anyone desirous of subdividing this floor could apparently do so by building a cubicle or room around each of these two windows. Each cubicle could only be of 105 sq. ft. and would hold therefore 3 persons. The total number of persons then allowed to inhabit the floor would be six, as the remainder of the floor having no window into the external air would not be habitable. If it be decided under the proviso to Section 154 that the yard to this house counts as external air, then it will be apparently permissible to build another cubicle of 12½ sq. ft. around this window which will also hold 3 persons, bringing the total number of lawful occupants of the floor up to 9 persons. A glance at the plan of this house will show that the rent, \$24 per mensem, is made up by the small payments of several independent families. If the cubicles are done away with, and only three rooms as mentioned above are allowed on this floor, the rent of the whole floor will still have to be paid, but the burden will be divided between 9 people instead of the 14 people who could occupy the floor under the old Ordinance. It will further be noticed

that these cubicles are in reality family houses and their size and price per month are determined by the earnings of the husband or chief wage-earner of the family. It, as is not unreasonable, we allow in the nine persons who could occupy this floor under the scheme shown above three husbands, three wives and six small (under 10) children, we shall see that the burden of payment will rest on a small number of individuals. Now if the owner of this house increases the glazed area of the front windows to the full extent, viz., 28½ sq. ft. each, we see that then much larger cubicles could be built, namely two of 285 sq. ft., each of which would accommodate 8 people or one large cubicle of 570 sq. ft., which would accommodate 17 people. We should then have practically the whole floor subdivided into a large front cubicle for 17 persons, a small cubicle in rear with window into the yard for three persons and a windowless remainder which would do for a lobby or landing at the top of the stairs and which could not be legally inhabited. If this lobby be allowed by amending the definition of room, which I refer to later on, this arrangement would however enable the floor to be occupied legally by 20 persons. As the cubic contents of the floor is 9,127 cubic feet, under the old law 22 persons could occupy it, and thus we see that provided the yard be counted as external air there would only be a displacement of two persons through the enforcing of the new law, provided that the landlord increased the glazed area of the front windows to the maximum extent possible. This conclusion is quite in accordance with the remarks of Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/2/03, C.S.O. 1473/1903, but there still remains an important point to be considered, which has apparently been overlooked. Given one large and legal subdivision in the front of the floor, who is to occupy it? It will hold 17 men or adults. A glance at the plan of this floor will show that no one wants and no one can pay for a cubicle or room big enough to hold 7 men nor even 8 (in case we have 2 half-sized cubicles instead of our one large one). Three or four people at most live in one of the present cubicles in this floor, and it is quite obvious that privacy is necessary for each small family. With our large cubicles therefore we are as far off as ever from providing suitable accommodation for the poor man's family. It remains to be seen what will happen when the new law is put in force. Will the poor man sacrifice privacy, and will 3 to 5 families live in one common room with no subdivisions for decency's sake, or will one man be satisfied to pay a comparatively large rent for more room than he wants, while those displaced seek to do the same thing in other parts of the City? There is yet another point to be considered in reference to the erecting of cubicles as suggested by Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/2/03 in C. S. O. 1473/1903 referred to above. It is there stated that a large cubicle could be built around the window looking from a room into the yard at the rear. Now some houses have such a window where the yard is situated between the main room and the kitchen, and also in cases where half the original kitchen has been cut away to form a yard. Other houses have a lane or open space in rear, but the kitchen comes between the living room and the open space in rear. Obviously in such houses as these no cubicle could be erected at the rear end of the living room, and if the window area into the street in front is one-tenth of the floor area and a cubicle were built to enclose this window area the remainder of the room would be windowless and therefore not only uninhabitable but quite illegal, as Section 154 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 says that no room can be erected or maintained in any story of a domestic building unless such room have a window equal to one-tenth the floor-area opening into the external air. Again a room is defined by definition 51 as any subdivision of any story of a domestic building other than a drying-room, store-room or pantry. If this definition were amended so as to except also any passage, lobby or landing the difficulty mentioned above would be got over. But if this amendment be not made it is obvious that no partition whatever can be erected in any floor unless the subdivisions which are created by such a partition are each lit by a window or windows to the extent of one-tenth of the floor area of such subdivision. If we take as an example again



An explanation has been sent to us, which the first floor of 26, Aberdeen Street and allow the yard to be counted as external air under the proviso to Section 154, and then have a partition built about the rear window we see that we at once divide the floor into two parts—a small room at the rear with a window one-tenth of its floor area opening in to the external air (yard) and a larger remainder with windows opening into the street not equal to one-tenth the remaining floor area. Such larger remainder is therefore illegal. In other words no partition can be built on this floor which would result in having two legally habitable subdivisions. If the amendment I suggest above to the definition of a room be made, we could then divide this floor into four legal subdivisions, namely two cubicles or rooms in front, each with an area of 225 sq. ft. and with ample window area, one cubicle or room in rear with window area into the yard (if accepted as external air) and a windowless lobby or passage which would be uninhabitable. In houses which have no window from the living-room into their open space in the rear and in those houses which have yards too small to be recommended for exemption under the proviso to Section 154, if the windows looking from the main room into the front street were equal in area to one-tenth the floor area of the room we could build a partition around the front window, or two partitions forming two rooms if there were two windows in front, leaving a small windowless lobby not to be inhabited. The smaller the subdivisions supplied with sufficient window area the larger would be the windowless remainder, and consequently proportionately higher would be the rent to be paid for the habitable portion of the floor. If the windowless remainder be reduced to a minimum the larger will the habitable division become until it will become so large as to command a rent not within the means of the poor man's family, and as it cannot be subdivided it will only be fit to be used as a common lodging-house is used, that is by a number of men who are content to live together in a large room without any subdivisions for privacy. I attach returns from the inspectors showing the number of vacant floors they have found in their districts. The figures show that these floors can approximately house 25,000 persons. This number is apt to be misleading, for as my above remarks in reference to the cubicle question show, we are not concerned so much with the question of finding house-room for these who are content to live in common lodging-houses, but with the very difficult problem of being able to provide for the wants of the families of the poorer classes and of those who wish to live with a certain amount of privacy for decency's sake.

#### DUMPING PLAGUE BODIES.

Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the percentage of bodies dead of plague found dumped.

The Colonial Secretary wrote with reference to the statement in the M.O.H.'s memorandum laid on the table at last meeting of the Board that the percentage of bodies dead of plague picked up outside houses in 1901 was only 13.8, or the lowest on record—that that was the year the 100 soldiers were employed to stop dumping for about two months in the plague season—1st week in May till 1st week in July. Was the low percentage of dumped bodies attributable to any other cause?

The Acting M. O. H. in reply regretted that in endeavouring to compile quickly an answer to the question of Mr. Pollock lately asked at a Board meeting on this subject he did not give the figures correctly. A revised report showed that in 1898, 304 bodies or 23.1 per cent. were found in streets or hillside; in 1899, 354 or 24.2 per cent.; in 1900, 320 or 29.5 per cent.; in 1901, 326 or 19.7 per cent.; in 1902, 198 or 34.6 per cent.; in 1903 up to date of previous report 329 or 33.3 per cent.; up to 19/6/03, 397 or 32.7 per cent. The cases he had counted as dumped included those found dead in streets, the harbour, or on hillsides, but not those found in matsheds, empty floors of houses or in boats. In the former figures there were accidentally included many cases found in the streets but shown to have been taken to the Tung Wah Hospital for treatment. The previous number, 13.8, given as the percentage of dumped bodies in 1901, was due to

an error in the addition. It would be noticed however that the figure he now gave, 19.7, was still the smallest for the six years. With regard to the question of whether the employment of soldiers in May and June had any appreciable effect in lessening the dumping, he submitted for consideration the following figures calculated on the same basis as those given above. In May and June, 1901, there were registered 1,254 cases of plague; the dumped bodies numbered 231, a percentage of 18.5; differing by 1.2 only from the figure for the whole of the year, namely 19.7. Of the 395 cases occurring not in May and June, 1901, there were 93 dumped, giving a percentage for the rest of the year of 23.5, which was the figure which should be compared with the percentage during May and June (18.6) for the purpose of considering whether the employment of the 100 soldiers had any effect.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the incurrence which had crept in did not materially alter the comparative statistics, because 1901 was still the year in which there were fewer bodies found dumped in the streets.

#### MOSQUITO DANGERS.

The Acting M.O.H. sent in a minute recommending that the attention of the people living in Macdonnell Road be drawn to the danger of allowing small collections of water to remain in flower-saucers, etc., in their gardens.

Mr. Pollock minuted:—"A general notice might be distributed all round the Colony in English and Chinese."

Mr. Lau Chun Pak:—"I think the attention of those living in the other malarial districts should also be drawn."

The PRESIDENT said it would be in the collection of some of the members that the prevalence of malarial fever in Macdonnell Road was brought before the notice of the Board in November last and it was then decided that the best plan to deal with those stagnant pools would be to treat them as nuisances. One of the nuisances as defined in the Ordinance is as follows:—"Any accumulation or deposit of stagnant water, sullage-water, manure, house-refuse, or other matter wherever situated which is unhealthy. Undoubtedly stagnant pools containing anopheles larvae were unhealthy, and it appeared to him that the best course to take would be to draw the attention of the public generally, by advertisement or notification in the papers, to the fact that these stagnant pools standing in premises were a source of danger to the people living in the premises, and to warn them that if they were not dealt with it would be necessary for the sanitary inspectors to take the matter in hand and treat them as ordinary nuisances."

Mr. POLLOCK suggested that notices also be inserted in the Chinese newspapers.

The PRESIDENT moved that notices be inserted in European and Chinese papers.

Mr. POLLOCK seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

#### LICENCES.

The following applications were made:—For 347, Queen's Road West to be registered as a bake-house; for the renewal of the bake-house licence for 22, Queen's Road West; for 69, Queen's West to be registered as a bake-house; for the registration of 72, Hollywood Road as a bake-house; for the registration of 199, Queen's Road West as a public laundry; for 423, Queen's Road West to be licensed as a fat-boiling establishment; and for 445, Queen's Road West to be registered as a bake-house.

The applications were granted with the exception of the bake-house 228, Queen's Road West which was reported to be unsuitable; and the fat-boiling establishment at 423, Queen's Road West, as the Board had already resolved that such offensive trade should be carried on only in the suburbs or villages.

#### THE ABOLITION OF CUBICLES.

The PRESIDENT said he took this opportunity of informing the Board as to what had been done in the way of enforcing the provisions of the new Building Bill with regard to cubicles. A survey of No. 5 Health District was being taken and the result as shown in the first block of houses dealt with was as follows:—Number of houses 42, floors 147, illegal cubicles 242. Under the old Ordinance 2,234 occupants would have been allowed; under the

new Ordinance the number would be 1,401; so that 833 people would be displaced in these 42 houses. Notices that the cubicles were illegal were served on 30th June and they would be visited again on 14th inst.; if it was found that the cubicles had not been removed further action would then be taken under the Ordinance. On the previous night a visit was paid to 20 of these houses and out of 55 floors six were found to be overcrowded, that gives a percentage of 10.9. At this time of year the Chinese did not sleep to a great extent indoors; many slept on the roof or in the streets; therefore the percentage was not quite accurate. If a visit were paid in the winter months he thought they would find the overcrowding much more.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN asked on whom the notices were served.

The PRESIDENT—On the owners.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN thought they should be served on the tenants by whom the cubicles were put up.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Ordinance provided that the notices should be served on the owners.

Mr. RUMJAHN said the landlord had no power over the tenants. His experience was that the tenants strongly objected to the removal of the cubicles by the landlords and the latter could not do anything. The most expeditious way would be to let the Board's officers to remove them.

The PRESIDENT—The procedure to be taken is laid down in the Ordinance.

#### RATS.

The rat returns showed that during the weeks ended 22nd and 29th June 2,245 and 2,015 rats were caught; of these 333 were found to be infected.

#### LIMEWASHING.

The limewashing returns showed that during the fortnight ended 23rd June 1,634 houses in the Western District had been dealt with.

#### PLAGUE AT AMOY.

A letter of 9th June was submitted from Mr. P. F. Hauser, H. B. M. Consul at Amoy, intimating that the plague epidemic there appeared to have reached its maximum and now showed a tendency to decrease, the average number of cases reported during the last few days showing a slight reduction.

Mr. Pollock minuted:—"The plague at Amoy seems to have begun to decrease about the same time as it did here."

This was all the business.

### THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

23 cases of plague 22 Chinese, and 14 of them fatal, were reported since our last issue. The other sufferer was an Indian. The year's total of cases now numbers 1,297.

An instance of how the plague campaign is being carried on was brought under our notice on the 1st inst. At 10 a.m. an European lady passing the lane between Blue Buildings and the Asile de la Sainte Enfance noticed a female child, about eight years old, who had evidently just been dumped, lying on the ground. Seeing that the child was alive, the lady hurried in search of a policeman. Happening on a lukong the case was explained, and after some time the limb of the law grasped what was required of him—that he should procure an ambulance. He then sauntered off at the regulation pace, heedless of the appeals to hasten. Shortly after an European in the Government service, who chanced to be passing in a ricksha, arrived on the scene. After waiting twenty minutes and no signs of the ambulance—though the Sanitary Board matched where such things are stored is only five minutes' walk from the Convent—an Indian police sergeant was asked to go for the vehicle. Instead of complying the Indian whistled to a lukong, and sent him on the errand. All this time the poor child had been exposed to the sun, while crowds of Chinese gathered round, laughing as though witnessing an humorous spectacle. At 10.50, fifty minutes after the first lukong had set out, the ambulance arrived and the body was conveyed to hospital. What chance there might have been of saving the life of the child was in all likelihood lost owing to the scandalous delay of either the lukong or the Sanitary Board employees. An explanation has been sent to us, which we must reserve for next week.



## THE ALLEGED RUSSO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING.

The following is the text of the now discredited "agreement" between Russia and Japan over Manchuria and Korean affairs. It appeared first in a Tokyo despatch of the 17th inst. to the *Yushin Nippon*:-

The Governments of Japan and Russia respectively, being desirous of avoiding a conflict of their respective interests, both political and commercial, in Manchuria and Korea, and also to avoid the infringement of their respective rights and interests, and with the object of promoting friendly and cordial relations in the future, have drawn up the following stipulations:-

I. It is agreed that the Russian Government shall carry out with the least possible delay the evacuation of Manchuria in the second stage—the withdrawal of the remainder of the troops in Shingking province and the troops in Kirin province. The Russian authorities, however, shall be allowed to station a police force necessary for the protection of the Eastern Chinese Railway and the rights already obtained by Russia within such limits but shall not infringe the sovereign power of China or interfere with the commerce of Japan.

II. The Russian Government has no objection to opening Mukden, Yingkow (Newchwang) and Tatung-ku to the trade of Japan and other countries, and agrees that in case Japanese subjects travelling in Manchuria are molested by bandits or interfered with in any other way the Russian police force shall render them every assistance.

III. When the Japanese Government desires to establish consulates in the three cities referred to in the preceding Article, the Russian Government undertakes to offer no objection.

IV. The present administrative organisation of Manchuria shall be maintained as at present, providing that such organisation does not interfere with the rights and privileges to be enjoyed by the Japanese. The Russian Government also consents to Japanese settling within certain limits in Manchuria.

V. The Russian Government, recognising the growth of Japanese influence in Korea, has no objection to Japan acquiring the following privileges, providing that Russian interests be not prejudiced thereby:- 1. The construction of a railway from Seoul to Wiju. 2. The appointment of a Japanese subject as chief adviser to the Korean Government. 3. That the privilege now enjoyed by Russians of cutting lumber on Ul-leung-do (an island near Gensan) shall be assigned to the Japanese.

VI. This memorandum is provisionally agreed upon, and is to be signed by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Plenipotentiary on behalf of their respective Governments before it takes effect.

## THE LATE LO FENG-LU.

The *N.-C. Daily News* publishes the following obituary of H. E. Sir Chichên Lo Feng-lu, K. V. O., late Chinese Minister to the Courts of St. James, the Quirinal, and Brussels. The late Minister was a member of the pioneer class of the Foochow Naval School when it was first established at Pagoda Anchorage in 1870, under the tutelage of the late Mr. James Carroll, a graduate of the Naval College at Greenwich. Being a particularly bright student, the late Minister, after a course of four years' study in Foochow, was selected with a few other fellow students to go to England to finish his studies, and being more of a bookworm than ambitious of a seafaring life, he entered the diplomatic service of his country and was appointed soon afterwards an *attaché* to the Chinese Legation at Berlin under the late Minister, Li Tan-ya. He remained in Germany for several years, subsequently returning to China and joining the service of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang at Tientsin in 1889. To the late Marquis, Lo Feng-lu owed all his advancement in official life, having joined Li as a sub-perfect (5th grade) and being successively promoted to the rank of expectant Taotai of the First-class, with the brevet button of the second grade. In March 1890, Lo Feng-lu accompanied the late Marquis Li Hung-chang to St. Petersburg to congratulate the Tsar Nicholas II. on his

coronation. The mission also visited England, where the late Marquis was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order and Lo Feng-lu was made a K. C. V. O. Upon the return of Li Hung-chang's mission abroad, Lo Feng-lu, through the recommendation of his patron Li Hung-chang, was in November of the same year promoted to be an expectant Metropolitan officer of the 4th grade and appointed Minister to Great Britain, Italy and Belgium, where he remained until the winter of 1902, being prostrated during the latter period of his term of office with paralysis from which he seems never to have recovered. As already stated above, the late Minister was more of a student and bookworm than a diplomat, hence he did not especially shine in the latter sphere while in England.

## A TRIP TO SAM CHUN.

It was not Sam Chun for which we originally started: our objective was a British police station in the New Territory; but when it is explained that our journey began amid the torrential downpour of Sunday, doubtless there will be no surprise felt that a trip so undertaken should terminate at a different point from that which was intended to be reached. We two travellers had a cheerless prospect when the "boy" called us at 4.45 a.m. The rain was coming down in streams, and vivid lightning flashed between the thunder-rolls. But there were roseate streaks in the East and we resolved to attempt the venture. To gulp a mouthful of tea and masticate a bite of breakfast were the work of a few minutes. Rickshas had been got from some mysterious place by the "small boy," and we were about to rush downstairs and enter them when—horror of horrors!—it was found that whisky was oozing from the bottom of our provision satchel. The spirit-flask had become uncorked and lavishly decanted all its contents over the sandwiches and a c.p. And there was not another drop in the house.

But we set out. All the way to the wharf towards West Point from which the launch for the Sam Chun river starts, rain, thunder and lightning continued, and we caught the steamer by the skin of our teeth for it had already cast off when our dead-beaten rickshamen ran up to the wharf. No Europeans on board but ourselves. The coxswain directed us to go on the bridge-deck and we did. But from our point of vantage we could not see farther than a hundred yards. So we ran out beyond Capsicum Pass, steering by the compass and failing on our part to recognise even the old familiar landmarks; and then we gained the open, city sea, it waves beat level by the rain. Never once during our three-hours' run to the mouth of the river did the rain cease. It beat in upon us on the bridge-deck with unabated fury, rendering mackintoshes and underclothing alike wet through and through. It was then our whisky-sodden sandwiches came to be devoured, and with what relish!

As soon as the river was entered upon it was obvious what tremendous rains had been falling up-country. Square miles upon square miles of paddy and cane-fields were under water. The channel of the river was lost in a huge lake covering the whole valley. Our steamer, the *Yingfat*, was unable to proceed up as far as usual towards Sam Chun. About a mile below the city the passengers were taken off by ferry-boats and these by dint of laborious poling and rowing were got up over the paddy-fields to a point opposite the city but cut off by a wide-spreading torrent with a fearful current. Sam Chun is in Chinese territory. The river on which it stands is British and on the opposite side of the river is the New Territory. So that on landing we and a likewise unfortunate Indian constable bound for Shung Shui, equally wet and wretched with ourselves, were made aware of the still further dejecting news that it was utterly impossible to cross the river—and indeed it looked it—and that we must be prepared to stop the night in that seemingly inhospitable, watery country; for by this time our launch had long turned about and gone back to Hongkong.

But, as is often the case, when things seem at the worst they turn for the better; and so it was with ours. Suddenly out of the flooded paddy-fields stalked two oilskin-clad

figures, the first Europeans we had seen. They enquired kindly about our misfortune, and when they heard of them were more than generous in their offers of assistance. They were Messrs. Waite and Corbin of the Chinese Customs. There was no use attempting the passage of the river, was their word, and we might as well make the best of matters and accompany them to the Customs quarters. Gladly we availed ourselves of their offer and soon were revelling in dry clothes which if some sizes too big or too small as the case might be were at any rate as welcome as flowers in Spring: still the spectacle of a five-foot-fourman in a six-foot-four man's pants does exercise the risible faculties. With gossip, good cheer, the cribbage-board, and speculating on the fall of the flood we passed away the time until dark, but even though the spate showed signs of subsiding and green parts of the higher growing harvest began to show through the area of yellow water, the river itself was still impassable and we three derelicts had perforce to stay for the night.

Seen even under a rainy atmosphere Sam Chun is a beautiful place; but for bull-frogs there is no spot on earth can touch it. Perhaps it was the rain that brought them, out but at any rate that night they proved "the bull-frog ain't no nightingale." It was a sort of consolation that next morning the flocks of ducks did such havoc among their innumerable offspring.

And in the morning what a change was there. No signs of a flood to meet the first glance. The paddy-fields are green and fresh. The river delta are nearly invisible between their banks. Ah! but yes. There away out on the view lies a launch—the *Yutsum*—high and dry amid the fields; and nearby is a junk in similar plight. And when one descends to the erstwhile gigantic lake-bed one finds the walks and the bridges broken, and the townspeople complain of flooding of their houses and shops and great damage done. It was only three days before the rains came that they had been praying fervently for it. It came in more abundance than was desired but happily did not greatly injure the ripening crops and so "good loss" once more is thanked and as we glided down the river the Yellow Dragon on the Customs Station faded gradually from our view.

## THE RECENT RAIN-STORM.

Later reports show that the damage by the rains, though in no case serious, is more widespread than at first supposed. The western portion of the city seems to have suffered the most heavily. About 7 a.m. on the 18th ult. an immense quantity of earth and a rock weighing about twenty tons slipped from the hillside below Belcher's Battery and precipitated itself against the back wall of house No. 52, Queen's Road West, making a large hole therein and leaving the remainder of the wall in such a shaky condition that the Public Works Department had to be immediately notified in order that shoring operations might be carried out as soon as possible. Bonham Road is blocked near Ripon Terrace by the debris of a retaining wall which gave way during the storm. Hospital Road shows some very bad ruts, and Richmond Road near "Larkspur" is rendered dangerous by a subsidence which occurred there. The rush of water from the nullah at Upper Richmond Road has made passenger traffic almost impossible, and the nullah itself is choked by tons of displaced material. Two landslips took place on Puckulum Road near Belcher's Forts and one near the slaughter-house at Kennedytown, besides minor happenings, such as the cutting up of roads here and there, the uprooting of trees, and the damaging of lighting plants.

The state of affairs is practically similar in other parts of the Colony, both in Victoria and in Kowloon. Wanchai bears severe traces in parts of the severity of the rains. The Kennedy Road is impassable in parts through landslips, and at Happy Valley the Race-course and recreation-grounds were inundated. In Kowloon, the most serious damage is to be seen on the road leading to the Walled City, which is ploughed up badly



over great stretches; at the Police Station at the entrance to Kowloon City floods gathered, and kept the occupants imprisoned for a time. From no quarter, however, has information come of injury to anyone. The doctors have thus been saved a task and the only department whose time will be fully occupied in repairing the damage is the Public Works Department.—*Daily Press*, 30th June.

### IMPROVEMENTS AT THE THEATRE.

Workmen are at present occupied in carrying out at the Theatre Royal alterations that, when completed, should tend considerably to improve the place, from the point of view of both performers and spectators. The principal alterations in the dress circle are the taking away of the four boxes at the sides and the replacing of the present old wooden balustrade by an iron one, in order to bring all the side seats into a better line of sight. This step will commend itself to all as a most sensible one, for from their extremely unfavourable position these chairs have hitherto simply been in the way. The slope of the seats generally is being rearranged so as to provide as good a view as possible, and to better the acoustic properties of the hall screens are being placed in position between the iron pillars. The floor of the stalls has been raised six inches, so that the stage can now be watched without the necessity for getting on one's feet when one's interest has been roused to any unusual extent. Certain alterations are being made on the stage itself to bring the scenery up to modern requirements and to make this vital part of the Theatre as perfect as may be. On the left hand side on a level with the stage, a box will be erected, and it should add to the attractiveness of the auditorium, which will be illuminated in its entirety by electricity. All or at least most of these alterations were suggested by Mr. Brongh on the occasion of his last professional visit to the Colony, and they are expected to cost something between \$3,000 and \$3,500. The Pollard Comedy Company will reopen the Theatre about the 10th of August next, when the work is expected to be completed.

### REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER

The report of the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, for 1902 is published in the *Gazette*. We make the following extracts:—

**Police.**—The admissions to the hospital were nearly the same as last year, the number being 938, as against 937 in 1901. The strength of the force was 581, as against 886 in 1901. There were 52 less Europeans, 42 less Indians, and 103 more Chinese admitted. There was a marked diminution in the number of malarial fever admissions, the figures being 176, as against 477 in 1901, a result due, in a great measure, to the more active anti-malarial measures carried on and to the more regular use of quinine as a prophylactic. There were only two deaths during the year, as against eight in 1901. One European died of heart disease and an Indian of phthisis. Twelve were invalided—three Europeans, six Indians, and two Chinese [sic]. The causes were phthisis (four), bronchitis (two), epilepsy (two), rheumatism (two), malarial cachexia and deafness one each.

**Troops.**—There was a considerable increase in the number of admissions to hospital notwithstanding that the number of troops was somewhat less. The mortality was higher amongst the Europeans and much lower amongst the Indians than in the previous year. The average daily rate of sickness was less in both European and Indian troops. Amongst the deaths in 1902 (shown in table to be 38 in number) were ten from malarial fever, three from plague, two from dysentery and one from liver abscess.

**Goal Staff.**—Eighty-six members of the goal staff were admitted to the hospital during the year out of a total staff of 91. Three were invalided—two for rheumatism, and one for phthisis. There were no deaths.

**Sanitary Department.**—There was a large increase in the number of admissions during the

year, the figures being sixty-four, as against thirty in 1901. This is accounted for by the increased number of men employed in this department, more particularly in rat extermination. There were four deaths—one foreman and a disinfecting coolie having died from cholera and two others from natural causes. No members of the staff were invalided.

**Government Civil Hospital.**—The total number of admissions to the hospital was the highest on record, 3,181 having been admitted during the year, as against 2,448 in 1901. The total number of out-patients attending the hospital was 11,815, as against 12,663 in 1901. There was a decided increase in the number of paying patients and Government servants admitted and a small diminution in the number of police cases and free patients. The rate of mortality for the year was 4.5 per cent., as against 5.18 in 1901. The average daily number of sick was 111.38 as against 111.72.

**Women and Children.**—The number admitted was 357 as against 281 in 1901 and 325 in 1900. This increase in the number of women and children shows the need of further accommodation. This will be supplied by the Victoria Hospital which is now rapidly approaching completion and will I trust be occupied this year. **Nationality.** *Europeans*—956 were admitted during the year as against 1,261 in 1901. *Indians*—834 were admitted compared with 817 in 1901. *Asiatics* (Chinese and Japanese)—1,315 were admitted during the year, as against 1,093 in 1901, an increase of 217. The majority of these must have been paying patients as there were fewer police cases and free patients treated than in the previous year. It is interesting to note that Asiatics are availing themselves more of the benefits offered by this institution. **Diseases.**—The following diseases caused the greatest number of admissions:—Fever: dengue, 422; malarial fever, 349; simple continued, 85; enteric, 34–89. Venereal diseases, 118; diseases of the digestive system, 267; diseases of the respiratory system, 202; diseases of the nervous system, 122; dysentery, 74; beriberi, 62; influenza, 97. The following diseases caused the greatest number of deaths: diseases of the respiratory system, 22; cholera, 10; malarial fever, 9; enteric fever, 8; dysentery, 6.

**Maternity Hospital.**—There were 67 admissions as against 54 in 1901. There were no fatal cases. Nineteen were wives of government servants, 35 private paying and 13 free. Twenty-eight were Asiatics. A scheme was instituted in 1902 for training Chinese women to act as midwives. There are already two Chinese women undergoing this training.

**Tung Wah Hospital.**—The admissions were 413 less than in 1901, due to the smaller number of plague cases admitted. The proportion of those under European treatment is slightly larger than in 1901, the figures for the last three years being:—

European treatment.	Chinese treatment.
1900... 32 per cent.	57.7 per cent.
1901... 30.4 "	69.6 "
1902... 31.9 "	68.1 "

**Kennedy Town Hospital.**—Two hundred and six patients were treated, 17 being cases of small-pox, 52 cholera, and 94 were admitted suffering from plague. The large increase in the number of cholera cases was due to the outbreak of the disease which occurred last spring and summer. There was a decided diminution in the number of cases of small-pox and plague as compared with the previous year.

**Anti-malarial Measures.**—These have been vigorously continued during the year in the Western district. Several of the nullahs here should be drained. I refer more especially to the one above Ripon Terrace to the west of the Netherole Hospital. Several of the others require constant attention, i.e., the one to the west of Richmond Terrace, &c. The neighbourhood of Macdonnell Road has been dealt with. Much undergrowth has been removed, pools of stagnant water have been drained and the nullahs have also been partially drained. In the winter months a general fumigation of the servants' quarters in the houses of this district was carried out by the Sanitary Board staff with the object of killing off the anopheles with which they were found to be infected. The military authorities have also been carrying on similar measures extensively on their land below Kennedy Road.

### CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 27th June.

#### THE NEW VICEROY.

On the 27th inst. the new Viceroy gave a splendid reception to the foreign Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls from Shanghai, in the Hoi Chu fort. By invitation from His Excellency the Consular authorities left Shanghai at 3 p.m. in a flower-boat towed by a steam launch, and were taken to the fort. On board the launch were soldiers in grey uniforms, and the passages of the fort were lined with guards of honour upon the arrival of the Consuls and others a salute was fired from the fort, and they were introduced to the Viceroy, who was in a yellow jacket. They took their seats at a long table, and after a very pleasant conversation, having partaken of some refreshment, they left and were taken back in the same way to Shanghai. Shortly after the Consular authorities had left, the Viceroy started for Wuchow and thence to Kwangsi to suppress the rebellion, taking with him several men-of-war, with troops and officers, and six yunks fully laden with rice. It is generally believed by the Chinese here that he may succeed because it is a rebellion which has arisen from famine. In his absence the Provincial Treasurer will look after the official business. It is said that the Viceroy will have to stay away for two or three months.

#### CANTON TALK.

There have been various tales about the new Viceroy in Canton. It is said that he has cashiered the Nam Hoi magistrate, imposed on him a fine of one million taels, and placed his conduct under investigation. Other officials are very much scared, and are afraid of the same fate. One evening when H.E. returned to the yamen the gate-keeper refused to open the gate until he paid him a squeeze of twenty cents; he paid him, and next morning had him given sixty blows. When he was walking out of his yamen he found two sentries at the door of the yamen asleep; he went and took from their persons two revolvers. Next morning he had the men brought into his yamen and put them under cage, while he cashiered the commander of the guard. It is said that he intends to stop the *fantin* gambling and *puk-kup-piu* lottery, and also to take over the salt monopoly under official management. This should yield a revenue of five hundred thousand taels to the government.

#### EMBEZZLEMENT AND SUICIDE.

The fourth son of the late Viceroy Tak Sow has committed suicide by poison. The story runs thus. As soon as the officials in Canton heard that H.E. Sham Chan Hün was to be sent here to be Viceroy they did not much like it, so they formed themselves into a cabal and, each contributing some money, tried to stop him coming. The money amounted to 12,000 taels. They entrusted this to the fourth son of the late Viceroy to take to Peking, there to buy the influence of the chief eunuch Li Lün Ying with the Empress Dowager. The young man (his age was thirty-four) took this money and spent it all in dissipation in Shanghai and sent word to the officials here that Sham Chan Hün was not coming—that he had bought the eunuch's influence, and that the Imperial government would send Sham to another province. The officials rested satisfied with these glad tidings. But as soon as the word passed round official circles that the new Viceroy was coming they were much astonished, and represented the matter to the late Viceroy, who was one of the cabal too. The latter reprimanded his son severely, and the young man took poison. Thus ended the tragedy, and the old Viceroy Tak Sow will leave here in three or four days by the s.s. *Kwangli* for Shanghai, thence to go to Peking.

On the 19th ult., Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister in Tokyo, accompanied by the Secretary of the Legation, paid a visit to the residence of Prince Arisugawa and presented his Highness with the Grand Cross of the Bath, which has been conferred upon him by King Edward. Sir Claude MacDonald and other officials were afterwards entertained at dinner by the Prince.



## MANCHURIA.

## THE STATE OF THE QUESTION IN PEKING.

Peking, 24th June.

I learn from a most reliable source that the settlement of the Manchurian Convention between Russia and China is proceeding with unexpected rapidity and calmness. The new agreement, containing four articles, proposed by the Russian Minister, Mr. Lessar has already been sent to St. Petersburg with Prince Ching's concurrence, and if the Russian Government makes no objection, it will be promptly signed. It is not definitely ascertained how far the four articles of the new agreement concur with the former agreement. The English and Japanese Ministers seem to be quite in the dark as to them, as Prince Ching, who used to consult with them when China was urging him to agree to the former seven articles, has suddenly changed his attitude towards them since his sick leave, and has given them no information as to the progress of the negotiations, which he has kept quite secret. It is certain that Prince Ching grows day by day more disposed toward Russia, for the following reasons:—First, he has been persuaded that he cannot rely on the Japanese Government, notwithstanding the steady assurances of Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, while the Prince was between the devil and the deep sea, with Russia urging him on the one hand and Japan on the other, fostering his irresoluteness. Secondly, Russia has at last made Prince Ching recognise that it will be better for him to rely upon Russia than upon England and Japan, through the assistance of H.H. Yong Sha, the Imperial Prince with the greatest influence at Court, whose goodwill Russia has succeeded in securing. Thirdly, it is stated that Prince Ching himself has received substantial favours from Russia. Russia, availing herself of the present opportunity, is hurrying on the construction of a railway from Liao-yang to Antung, at the mouth of the Yalu. The comprador of the Russo-Chinese Bank is reported to have taken the contract for the work, and is now enlisting coolies at Tientsin so that the work may be proceeded with at once.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WHO OR WHOM?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 29th June.

SIR.—In a recent number of a Straits paper the writer of a "topical" column observes:—"Punch poses as an authority on English grammar, and gently hints that the sentence 'Who is it by?' is ungrammatical. To some this savours of pedantry—to us it is an error on Mr. Punch's part. 'Who is it by?' is absolutely correct; and 'Whom is it by?'—which the Sage of Bouverie Street evidently prefers—is simply wrong. It has to be remembered that in English, the interrogative 'who?' is used as a contraction for 'who is it that?' (like the French *Qu'est ce que?*). 'Who was it written by?' is an elliptical way of saying 'Who is it that it was written by?' and it would be wrong to say 'Whom was it written by?' It is a tolerably safe rule, Mr. Punch, to use 'who' in nearly all cases where the governing verb or proposition follows the interrogative, especially when it follows at a considerable distance. It is correct to say 'who did he marry?' though many prefer 'whom did he marry?' 'For whom did he buy the bracelet?' is right; but 'whom did he buy the bracelet for' is wrong, besides being inelegant." I cannot conceive what the writer of the above means when he says that "it must be remembered" that the interrogative "who" is used as a contraction for "who is it that." Why should we remember any such absurdity? What, I should like to know, is the "who" in "who is it that?" Is it in turn a contraction, etc., and must we go on expanding "who is it that is it that?" ad infinitum? In that case we might be tempted to write "who the —" as a more forcible contraction. I suspect that the Singapore writer is one of those who likes to be

more pedantic than the pedants and to prove by hook or crook that the popular use is right because the pedants say it is wrong.—Yours, etc.,

## INTERROGATIVE.

[The matter is not of grave importance to Hongkong, but we must agree with our correspondent that the interrogative "whom?" and not "who?" is the correct form in the phrases quoted above. The theory about contraction seems unreasonable.—ED. D.P.]

## COLONIAL TARIFFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Primrose Club,

S. James's, London, 2nd May.

SIR.—The time is ripe whilst Imperial Federation is in the air to drive home the advantages Mr. Chamberlain has pointed out. Now is a grand opportunity for the Primrose and Empire leagues to emphasise the fact our Empire can and should be self-supporting: our Colonies should support the Mother Country and not rest satisfied till our Empire is self-contained and independent of the world, then our supplies during war would be assured. Let us grasp the opportunity. Imperial Federation based on the principles one flag, one law, one monetary standard or system and uniformity in coinage, weights, measures, etc.—the metric system for choice—unity in hearts and methods.

Our colonies are ripe for expansion of trade. Let our Colonial Governments lead the way by offering prizes for the best suggestions for the extension of trade in their respective colonies. I can point out two articles which could be grown successfully in most colonies for our mutual gain, viz., flax and ramie. The former is grown for seed and the straw wasted; this could yield enormous returns if properly handled. Ramie is the strongest of all fibres and can be easily grown in most of our colonies. It is a substitute for cotton and offers enormous possibilities; it is undoubtedly the textile of the future, and if our Colonial Governments would foster the growth of this grand material we should be independent of America for cotton, no more rings or corners; a Lancashire famine could not again happen, the sugar-planters should not be ruined to let a foreign nation prosper. Such a policy as Mr. Chamberlain suggests would enable our Colonies to make use of the bounties the geographical position has given them and oust the "bounty" by which foreign Governments crush them. There is a vast Empire and opportunity offers the chance of making our Empire self-contained and independent of the world. Can we embrace it? By all means, yes! And let us not rest till we have done so. We are not aggressive, and British prosperity is a safeguard to peace. As one family let our Colonies join us for our mutual support; any adverse tariffs foreign nations choose to put on will be to their own cost as they will soon feel the loss of our money and offer us such goods as we must (?) have from them at fair rates in exchange for ours. Retaliation is a card we can always play. Free trade is grand where all the nations play level, but to handicap our own people, and enrich the foreigner at our own expense, is folly. Give our colonies the chance and let our money go to enrich them and prosperity will bless our Empire. The theme is wide enough to fill columns, but I will no longer trespass on your patience and space, but conclude by offering my services to anyone wanting particulars as to flax and ramie-growing and manufacture. There is a vast opening for capital, and I see no reason why not only should our colonies grow flax and ramie but on account of its simple treatment even start manufacturing for their own use. It is only a question of money. I hope others will take up the spirit of this letter and point out to our colonial brethren how they can expand in other directions. Invite our capitalists to come forward and invest in our home and colonial trades and not foster foreign railways (Bagdad) and manufacturers in the ultimate rivalry to our own industries. If the capitalists will support our colonies it will all help towards the advancement of our great Empire and bring Imperial Federation in the range of an *fait accompli*.—Yours, etc.,

D. EDWARDS-RADCLIFFE.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 29th June.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WM. M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ALLEGED SUBORNATION OF A WITNESS.

Lau Mui pleaded not guilty to charges of suborning a witness to commit perjury in connection with a case heard before the Land Court on or about 11th November, 1902.

The Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C., Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Howley, Crown Solicitor), prosecuted, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings), defended.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. F. E. Suster (foreman), A. M'Coll, W. C. D. Turner, W. H. Parcell, A. Beattie, C. König, and G. Bru se.

The Attorney-General stated the case to the jury, and said that the indictment, stripped of its legal technical "larney," charged the defendant with inciting and encouraging and procuring one Lau Mau to give false evidence before the Land Court on the occasion of the hearing of a claim to a certain piece of land in the New Territory. The facts were, simply, that the land in question, which had belonged to a family named Lau, was sold in 1892, three years after the death at Singapore of the head of the Lau family, to one Ng Lo Sam, by the surviving members of the family. Following the discovery subsequently—nine years later, to be precise—of an old deed referring to the piece of land in question, the prisoner, it was alleged, induced the widow and youngest son of the deceased head man Lau, both of whom were signatories to the deed of sale to Ng Lo Sam, to commence an action in the Land Court to regain ownership of the land. Lau Mau, the widow's second son, was suborned by the prisoner, it would be shown in evidence, to give false evidence destructive of the claim of Ng Lo Sam and the validity of the deed which he had received; he (Lau Mau) was sentenced eventually to three months' hard labour for perjury.

Evidence was called, and was not completed when the court adjourned.

Tuesday, 30th June.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WM. M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ALLEGED SUBORNATION.

The hearing was continued.

Evidence having been concluded, counsel addressed the jury.

The Court adjourned shortly after four o'clock.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

ACTION AGAINST THE DOUGLAS S.S. CO., LD. Kan Poo, merchant, Foochow, sued the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., for \$1,600 damages. Mr. M. W. Blade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. E. A. Bonner of Messrs. Dennys & Bowley, solicitors), appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. W. Looker of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings, solicitors, was for the defence.

Plaintiff in his statement of claim said he was a merchant in Foochow. On or about 11th May, Lau Seung Min shipped on board the defendant company's s.s. *Haiman* at Foochow 7 cases of silk cocoons in good order and condition, to be carried to and delivered to Lau Seung Min in Hongkong, upon the terms of a bill of lading, in like good order and condition certain perils, etc., only excepted. None of these contingencies arose, but the defendant company did not deliver the goods in good order and condition to Lau Seung Min. The *Haiman* arrived in Hongkong on 16th May, and the plaintiff by his agent on the same day applied



for delivery but was unable to obtain the same; on the following day, being Sunday, no cargo was delivered, but on 18th May delivery was applied for and the goods were tendered, but plaintiff's agent found that the goods were not in good order and condition but on the contrary were damaged by rain or other fresh water to such an extent as to be wholly unmerchantable. The plaintiff refused to take delivery of the goods and left them on board ship. Plaintiff claimed that the damage was caused by the negligence of the servants of the defendant company, and he had 1st the value of the goods and the freight and incurred divers charges in respect thereof.

In their statement of defence the steamship company said they received 7 wooden cases of silk cocoons which were externally in good order and condition, and that by the bill of lading they were not responsible for leakage. They said further that the cocoons were shipped in an unfit condition. Also they stated that on 18th May plaintiff by his servants applied for delivery of the goods which was given to them and they proceeded to take the same when a rain-storm coming on they desisted therefrom, replacing themselves the goods under the hatches. The goods were subsequently discharged into the company's godowns by their own servants and are still there. The damage occasioned to the cocoons was the result of leakage caused by their inherent vice and their being shipped in an unfit condition; and the cocoons being packed in tin-lined cases through which it was impossible for water of any description to permeate, no water of any description coming from outside reached or stained the cocoons. The cases were under the bill of lading landed and stored by the agents of the ship at the risk and expense of the plaintiff.

Evidence for the plaintiff was given to the effect that plaintiff had bought the cocoons in the neighbourhood of Fooohow and desired to send them to the silk filature at Macao to be spun. Before shipping them he baked them to kill the silk-worms inside but this operation he did not perform quite in the usual manner, placing them in thin layers on a trellis over charcoal fires. When he considered them thoroughly dried they were packed in tin-lined wooden cases and shipped on board the *Haimun*. On arrival at Hongkong, plaintiff went on to Macao the same day to arrange about the spinning of the silk, leaving his agent to take delivery of the goods. When in Macao he received a letter from this agent informing him that the cocoons were damaged and that he had refused delivery. Plaintiff immediately returned to Hongkong. He went to the Po On Insurance Co., who had insured the goods, but they said the goods had been surveyed and that the damage was done by fresh water and not by sea-water. He afterwards made this claim against the steamship company. The boatman who was sent to take delivery of the cases of cocoons found that they were wet underneath and refused delivery. For the defence expert evidence was called to prove that the cocoons had not been properly baked and that the moisture exuded by the half-baked silk-worms had in all probability percolated through small leaks in the badly soldered tin lining and so made the cases wet on the outside. The damage was not caused by sea-water.

His Lordship said there was no doubt the damage was done by fresh water. The point was whether the water came from the inside by a leak or in from the outside. It was clear on the evidence of the boatman that when he went on board to shift this cargo he found when he put his hand underneath the cases that he got it wet and it was clear that any wetness there must have been got on board the ship. The only possible way of fresh water getting on board the ship was rain and the only possible way of the moisture getting from the inside of the cases to the outside was by the cocoons being badly baked. They had it that this cargo was not shifted on board ship until it reached Hongkong and as there was an awning over it he could not conceive of any rain getting into the cases on board ship. From the appearance of the cocoons he was bound to hold that the goods when put on board were not in good condition and that the moisture came from the inside of the cases. Judgment would be for the defendants with costs.

The Court adjourned.

Wednesday, 1st July.

#### IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

#### ALLEGED SUBORNATION.

The above case was again called.

Counsel having completed their addresses to the jury on the previous day,

His Lordship summed up. The prisoner, he said, was charged with having got a man named Lau to state in evidence before the Land Court, with a view to the perversion of law and justice, that certain land had not been sold that had been and that the sale was a forgery, he at the time knowing that the land had been sold and that the sale was not a forgery. His Lordship proceeded to review the facts of the case as revealed by the evidence. In 1892, he said, the family of Lau appeared to have sold a piece of land they possessed in the New Territory for about 30 taels. Since being taken over by Great Britain, the land there had enormously increased in value and what was not worth much ten years ago was worth a very great deal now. A considerable number of persons speculated in land, hoping for a rise in value, and in some cases owners might have been induced to part with their land at most inadequate prices. However, if the owner was willing to sell it, a person had a right to buy it. As time went on and the British New Territory became enhanced in value this family doubtless thought what fools they had been to part with their land for so small an amount. In 1895 one of the family while looking over some deeds found an old deed referring to this property that had been sold. What she ought to have done with it was to have taken it to the recent purchasers and handed it over to them. But Chinese-like, the woman having got hold of this old deed began to think how she could derive some benefit from it. So on 19th January, 1901, they found the Lau coming before the Land Court and making a claim for this very land they were said to have sold in 1892. On the same day that they made this claim, and on the strength of the expectation that they would win it, they sold the property a second time through the defendant for \$4,000, of which, it was said, \$2,000 was actually paid down. In the meantime the claim took a long time to consider; and it was when it came before the Land Court in November, 1902, that the evidence was given that the Lau had not sold the land in 1892 and that the sale was a forgery. The great thing for the jury to consider was—Did the defendant know of that sale in 1892? The jury retired to consider their verdict and when they returned into Court, the Foreman stated that they had come to a decision by 4 to 3.

His Lordship told them that they must find a verdict by a majority of not less than 5 to 2. They must retire again and try to come to such a verdict; if not, the case would have to be tried over again.

After an absence of some minutes, the jury found the prisoner not guilty by 5 to 2.

The prisoner was discharged.

The Court adjourned.

Thursday, 2nd July.

#### IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

#### CHINESE BANKRUPTS' METHODS.

In re the Cheung Wo firm, debtors, *ex parte* Tack Cheong Loong and others, creditors, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors, appeared in support of the creditors' petition for adjudication on the estate.

His Lordship asked what the assets were?

The Official Receiver (Mr. Bruce Shepherd) stated that there was a sum of \$3,000 in Court. Some time ago, he understood, the managing partner of the debtor firm absconded and an action was brought against him in the Supreme Court by a creditor for about \$5,000. After judgment by consent had been given, defendant's goods were sold and realised \$3,000. This sum was now in Court. But the creditors said that the

plaintiff was going to Canton to share the spoil with the other partner.

His Lordship—We must checkmate that move. The Official Receiver further said that they had brought a man from Macao to state that he was a partner in the firm. The creditors did not recognise him, and he then said he was not a partner but he thought his father had an interest in the firm.

His Lordship remarked that in this way they never knew what to do. If they made a man a bankrupt the property was vested in the trustee, but if there was no statement of affairs filed and no public examination other people might come forward and take out bankruptcy proceedings, after execution had been taken out, and claim part of the money which the execution creditor had recovered.

The Official Receiver said that in this case the execution creditor was supposed to be in collusion with the absconding managing partner.

His Lordship—There is no suspicion that the other creditors are acting in concert with him in any way?

The Official Receiver—No; these petitioning creditors are genuine creditors.

His Lordship stated that if he made an order these creditors would get their share of the assets. He had to act without a statement of affairs and without a public examination, the reason being that the debtors had left the Colony. If they did not file a statement of affairs they were guilty of contempt of Court and were liable to be sent to prison if they returned to the Colony. He could under the last clause of Section 16 of the 1901 Act adjudge forthwith.

The Official Receiver said it would be convenient to do that.

His Lordship stated that in that case he would make a receiving order. But it was quite possible that this man might have \$5,000 or \$6,000 that they knew nothing about; and what was to prevent him from slipping back after this affair had blown over and carrying on his business as before under a new name or one of his numerous aliases? Was there anybody to take notice of it if such a thing happened?

The Official Receiver remarked that absconding bankrupts seemed to vanish altogether. One had come back after ten years; that was the only case.

His Lordship—Would anybody know it, if he did come back?

The Official Receiver—The creditors would know it.

His Lordship—Would they come and tell you?

The Official Receiver—I think they would.

His Lordship—Because if we catch a case like that we must see what we can do. Application granted: Mr. Bruce Shepherd to be Official Receiver.

The Court adjourned.

#### CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LD.

#### EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held on the 27th ult. at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., for the purpose of considering the subjoined resolutions. Hon. R. Shewan (chairman) presided, and the others present were Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Dr. Noble, and Messrs. D. E. Brown, L. Marston, J. H. Lewis, A. Reid, Fung Wa Chün, and R. Henderson (secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the first resolution as follows:—"That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$300,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$20 each) to \$150,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$20 to \$10 per share."

Dr. NOBLE seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed:—"That after such reduction the capital of the Company be increased from \$150,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$300,000 (divided into 30,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of



15,000 new shares of \$1 each to be offered and if accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every old share in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof."

Mr. BROWN seconded, and this motion was also carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the third and last resolution, which was—"That in consideration of the guarantee and undertaking now given by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. (the general managers of the Company) and testified by their signature hereto (and to be further testified by the execution by the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. of a separate instrument of guarantee to be executed contemporaneously with the debenture trust deed or mortgage hereinafter referred to and to be held by the trustees thereof to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned) that the dividend for the years 1903, 1904, and 1905 in respect of the new shares referred to in the second of the preceding resolutions shall not fall below the rate of 6 per centum per annum in each and every one of the said three years, the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. as such general managers as aforesaid be and they hereby are authorised to issue debentures to the amount of not more than \$200,000 on the property of the Company to be secured by a duly executed mortgage thereof by the Company to such persons as trustees for and on behalf of the debenture holders as the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. may by writing under their hand appoint. The said debentures to be issued in the shape of bonds for \$1,000 or \$100 each at the debenture holders' option respectively but so that the aggregate taken together shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000. The bonds for and in respect of the said debentures may be issued at a discount not exceeding 2½ per cent. on the face value thereof, but so that the holders respectively of such debentures shall not be entitled to be repaid more than the face value thereof. The debentures to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, to be computed from the date of actual issue to the respective holders thereof and to be repayable within 5 years from and after the date of such actual issue in manner following, that is to say, no portion of the amount paid in respect of any of such debentures shall be repayable during the first three years following the date of actual issue thereof but upon the expiration of such period of three years there shall be repaid in respect of each debenture to each and every holder thereof

"(a) One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within six calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;

"(b) One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twelve calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;

"(c) One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within eighteen calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years; and

"(d) One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twenty-four calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years."

Sir PAUL CHATER seconded, and the motion was carried, *nem con.*

This was all the business. A confirmatory meeting will be held on the 12th inst.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* writes:—In connection with the proposed increase of the Asiatic squadron of the United States the following curious story was told me the other day by a British naval officer. A few months ago, while there was an unusually large gathering of foreign warships in Kobe harbour, one of the best gunners of H.M.S. *Barfleur* disappeared. As he could not be found despite a most vigorous search it was conjectured that he had been drowned, and he was entered in the log-book as dead. It was afterwards discovered that he had enlisted in an American battleship, having succumbed to an offer of £100 down and three times the pay he was receiving in the British Navy. Cases of this kind were common enough during the Spanish-American war.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The report on the Hongkong Volunteer Corps for 1902 is published in the *Gazette*. Major-General Sir William J. Gascoigne in his covering letter to H.E. the Governor writes:—

It will be seen that there has been a falling off in numbers, but this was to be expected owing to the change in the composition of the Corps—a change which was naturally not acceptable to all former members. But I am thoroughly satisfied that the change was a wise one, Garrison Artillery and Engineers being the two units in the Garrison which require strengthening, and in which the assistance of Volunteers, well trained, is of the highest value. It speaks well for the commonsense and loyalty of the Corps generally that this change was so largely accepted, once it was made clear that it was in this respect that their services were most required. With regard to Major Pritchard's remarks in paragraph 37 as to the present difficulties in training the men so far distant from their Headquarters, I would inform Your Excellency that this had not escaped my observation, and that I am considering the feasibility of establishing a Drill Practice Battery at Scandal Point where both the Artillery and the Volunteers can receive practical instruction.

From Major C. G. Pritchard's report we make the following extracts:—

The total strength of the Corps is now 274 of all ranks as against 318 of all ranks [in 1901]. I attribute the falling off in numbers to the recent change in the Corps from Field, Machine Gun and Infantry Companies to Garrison Artillery. During the past season 1 member has died, 61 have resigned—33 in Colony and 28 on leaving the Colony—7 have been struck off as absent without leave. Thirty-five new members have been enrolled. During the past year the Corps has been re-organised as Garrison Artillery and Engineers, with actual strengths as under:—Staff, 6; No. 1 Garrison Artillery Company, 117; No. 2 Garrison Artillery Company, 116; Engineer Company, 29; and Band, 6, respectively, as compared with establishments of 7, 155, 155, 60 and 23 respectively.

The discipline of the Corps has been exceedingly good throughout the season. The usual squad, carbine, rifle and company drills have been performed and well attended. Musketry practice has been carried out during the season.

Under the head of drills the figures are as follows:—

No. 1 Company.	No. 2 Company.	Engineers.	Band.
45	56	15	6
less than 30.			
38	33	7	...
Non-efficient.			
34	27	7	...
Total.			
17	117	29	6

Of the 68 non-efficients, 17 have been called upon to make good the loss to the Corps funds, i.e., \$25 each, 4 have been excused owing to the nature of their employment, 2 will be struck off the strength as absent out of Colony without leave, 32 are absent (with leave, from the Colony), and 13 recruits have been unable to complete the necessary number of drills.

The difficulties in the way of training Volunteers here as Garrison Artillery are very great, and considering these and the short time that has elapsed since the change, I consider the progress made has been very good, but unless some arrangements can be made for drill guns near the Headquarters the numbers can never be kept up to the approved strength nor the efficiency be as good as could be wished. At present any drill with heavy guns has to be done at one of the Forts in the District and for one hour's drill the men have to give up 2 to 3 hours to allow for proceeding to and from. This practically limits these drills to Saturday afternoon, and accounts for many of the men resigning as they cannot possibly give up the time. I understand there is a proposal that drill guns should be mounted at Scandal Point for the use of the R.G.A. and the Volunteers, and when these are mounted I hope to get more members and a much higher state of efficiency in the Corps; in fact without these guns I consider that it will be practically impossible to keep the present number together.

## HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the committee of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition was held at the Victoria Recreation Club on the 30th ult. The following representatives were present:—Messrs R. Witchell (Y.M.C.A.), F. M. Rosa Pereira (Lusitano Club), J. H. R. Hanco (H.K.V.C.), H. A. Lamont (V.R.C.), Sergt. Jewsbury (R.E.), Co. pl. Langhran (R.G.A.), T. Meek, Hon. Treas., and A. E. S. Alves, Hon. Sec. It was decided that this year's competition be played under League rules with conditions as mentioned below:—

1. Two points for a win.
2. One point for a draw.
3. In event of a draw in points at final stage of the competition, the teams concerned will play off.
4. All players must be bona-fide members for the term of 14 days of the club, body, corps or unit of the garrison competing for the Shield.
5. All ties to be played at V.R.C. enclosure.
6. Non-appearance of any one team will count a win for the other unless a satisfactory explanation is sent in to the committee within two days from date of play.

The committee then arranged the following fixtures:—

- 3rd July — Lusitano Club and Royal Engineers.
- 4th July — Sherwood Foresters and Royal Garrison Artillery.
- 6th July — Young Men's Christian Association and Hongkong Volunteer Corps.
- 20th July — Lusitano and R. A.
- 21st July — V. R. C. and R. E.
- 22nd July — V. R. C. and H. K. V. C.
- 23rd July — Y. M. C. A. and S. F.

## BRIEBERY CHARGE AT POLICE COURT.

On Wednesday, 1st July, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate, R. G. McEwan, inspector of markets, was charged on remand "for that he on the 24th day of December, 1902, at Victoria, in this Colony, then being a public servant, accepted the sum of \$120 from one Chan Wong, and the sum of \$100 from Ip Chang, Wo Kam, and Lam Hing Shan, with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant, contrary to Section 3 of Ordinance 3 of 1898." The defendant was represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, asked leave to substitute for the two charges mentioned above five which included those two charges and which accused the defendant of accepting at divers dates bribes amounting in all to \$277.

His Worship accepted the substitution, and read over the charges to the defendant, who pleaded not guilty to all of them.

Mr. Bowley then proceeded to state the case for the prosecution. He said the defendant was formerly in the Hongkong Police, and left the force in order to take charge of the Naval Yard Police. That position he relinquished in 1901 to join the Sanitary Department and on 1st May, 1902, he took up the duties of inspector of markets. As such he practically had control of all the markets in the Colony, and his duties were to enforce all Ordinances, bye-laws, and regulations relating to the markets. He was under the supervision of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, with whose permission he instituted prosecutions for breaches of the bye-laws. In the markets each particular trade had its guild, and the guild the Court was at present concerned with was the poultry guild in the Western Market and the poultry guild in the Central Market. All the poultry shops belonged to that guild, and when any particular shop got into trouble the practice was to call a meeting of the guild to consider the matter. In the Western Market the affairs of the guild were managed in turn by the different shops, each shop taking up the duties for one month only; in the Central Market two shops took up the duties and managed affairs for one year. The shop having the management of the guild had the custody of all the moneys and books the property of the guild, and made all necessary disbursements. Two months and a half after the defendant took



up his duties as inspector of markets, he threatened a poultry shop named the Sun Fu with prosecution for blocking the thoroughfare with crates. The Sun Fu reported the matter to the guild, and the guild held a meeting. At that time the Sun Fu shop was keeping the accounts of the guild, and the meeting was held in the shop of the Sun Fu. The guild came to certain conclusions in the matter, and as a result of the meeting Fung Yun, a salesman in the Sun Fu shop, on 15th April, 1902, obtained from the accountant of the guild ten dollars in banknotes, which he gave to the defendant in his quarters at Nos. 1 and 2, Chater Street, Kennedytown. No prosecution for blocking the thoroughfare was taken after that. In the eighth month of the Chinese year, roughly, in September, 1902, the Leung Pak poultry shop was keeping the guild funds. The defendant had been giving them a considerable amount of trouble in various ways, and a meeting of the guild was called, as the result of which \$17 of the guild money was handed by the accountant of the guild to the defendant in his quarters at Chater Street. At Christmas time it was a well-known custom, continued Mr. Bowley, for the Chinese to make presents to European customers and friends. The guild called a meeting to discuss the presents to be given, and as a result of that meeting Chan Wong master of the Yuen Hop shop, and Li Kau, master of another poultry shop in the Western Market, were deputed to go and see the defendant. Chan Wong received \$120 and Li Kau \$30, and the two took to the defendant at his quarters, along with some poultry and fruit and other customary presents. These were the cases in which the poultry guild in the Western Market was concerned, continued the Crown Solicitor; the remaining charges concerned the poultry guild in the Central Market. Evidence would be called to show that at Christmas a consultation of that guild was also held as to the presents to be given to the inspector of markets.

Mr. Slade interrupted to say that he should object to any evidence as to what took place at any consultation in the Western Market or the Central Market.

Mr. Bowley, resuming, said he would prove that the guild held a meeting, and as a result Ip Chung, one of the partners in the Yeung Fat Loong shop, approached the defendant and asked him what kind of present he would like for Christmas. The defendant said—"It is not necessary to buy anything; give me the money and I will buy a present for myself." Another guild meeting was held, and as the result of that meeting three Chinamen obtained from the guild a banknote for \$100, four boxes of cigars, and some other small things, and went together in rickshas to the defendant's house on the afternoon of Christmas Day. When they arrived there they did not see the defendant; they saw two other Europeans, who told them that the defendant was on the roof. Presently the defendant came down with another European, and signalled to the three Chinamen to stop where they were on the verandah. In a short time the defendant and the three Europeans went to another part of the house; the defendant came back alone and spoke to the three men, who handed him the money and cigars. These were the five charges in the case, which Mr. Bowley said he should endeavour to prove. It was well known that in the summer of this year poultry in the Western and Central Markets were found to be infected with plague, and in consequence a thorough cleansing of the markets was made. The poultry stalls at the Western Market were removed to the Praya while the pens were being cleaned out, but the poultry stalls in the Central Market were not dealt with in such a summary way. The old pens and crates were burnt up, by order of the Sanitary Board, and that order defendant had to see executed. As the result of these operations the poultry dealers went in a body to the Registrar-General's office and made representations as to what had happened; following that visit Mr. Clementi, the Assistant Registrar-General, laid the information in the case.

Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, was the first witness called. He said the entire control of the markets of the Colony was in his hands, and that the defendant operated under him. The latter's salary was \$1,147 per annum, plus exchange compensation, his allowance for house rent \$360 per annum, conveyance allowance \$360

per annum, and his allowance for knowledge of Chinese \$60 per annum. In reply to Mr. Bowley, he said there was a regulation in the Department prohibiting the acceptance of presents by Government servants.

Mr. Slade asked if there was any charge of breach of Government regulations?

Mr. Bowley replied in the negative.

Mr. Slade then intimated his objection to the question, and his Worship noted the fact.

Cross-examined by Mr. Slade, witness said he had always found the defendant an energetic, conscientious officer, who enforced the market bye-laws rigorously. Witness had noticed no omissions on the defendant's part to enforce prosecutions for breaches of the bye-laws. On one or two occasions the defendant complained to him of trouble he was having with Chinese in the markets, who were offering him money. Two or three days before the present charges were made he reported that certain dealers in the Western Market had offered him \$150 through his house-boy. Witness did not know whether the police had taken any action in regard to that matter; he forwarded a minute relating to it to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, the source of his official communications, and received in reply a minute asking if he had any further information to communicate on the subject.

Fung Yun, salesman in the Sun Fu poultry shop, Western Market, described a visit he said he made on 14th July, 1902, to the defendant's house. The defendant had threatened to prosecute the Sun Fu shop for obstruction, and it was following that threat that the visit was paid. Witness took with him \$10 of the poultry guild's money, and gave it to the defendant. No one else was present. No prosecution for obstruction followed.

The hearing was adjourned.

The defendant was liberated on bail as before—\$500.

The hearing was resumed on Thursday.

Mr. H. J. Geddes appeared on behalf of the poultry guild and of each witness called for the prosecution from the poultry guild.

Mr. M. W. Slade, who appears for the defendant, took up the cross-examination of Fung Yun, the witness whose examination by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, concluded on the first day, and whose evidence was to the effect that he gave the defendant \$10 in order to avert a threatened prosecution for obstruction.

In answer to Mr. Slade, Fung Yun said it took about twenty minutes to walk from the Western Market to the defendant's house in Chater Street. He rang no bell and no servant appeared; he simply opened the door and walked in, asking nobody's leave to do so. When he entered he went into the place where the defendant's desk was; he did not know whether that place was a room or merely a passage. He saw only the defendant there, and when he left the house he went straight back to the market, arriving in time to get his breakfast. Witness did not know whether his shop had more than once been warned for infringements of the market regulations, nor did he see whether fish-bawkers sold fish in front of the stall of the shop.

Mr. Slade—You did not see, but did you hear?

Witness—No.

Leung Sam, accountant in a poultry shop at 12, Western Market, was the next witness. Last year, he said, his shop kept the accounts of the poultry guild and a payment of ten dollars was made to Fung Yun of the Sun Fu shop.

At this point the witness was warned, on Mr. Geddes's suggestion, that he need not answer any question that might tend to incriminate himself.

"Who authorised you to give Fung Yun this ten-dollar note?" asked Mr. Bowley.

Mr. Slade objected to this question, because it related to a conversation not uttered in the presence or hearing of the defendant.

His Worship decided to allow the question, and to note the objection.

The question was accordingly put, and after the witness had been again cautioned at the request of Mr. Geddes, the answer was given that all the members of the guild authorised the payment of the money, which was the property of the guild.

Mr. Slade did not cross-examine when Mr.

Bowley's examination, which did not last long, ceased.

Yeung Su, accountant of another poultry shop in the Western Market, was called and examined on the same lines as the previous witness. He knew the defendant, he said.

Mr. Bowley—Did you ever pay him any money?

Mr. Geddes—I want the witness cautioned, your Worship.

The caution was administered and the answer came—"Yes, \$17." The money came from the guild, witness added.

Mr. Slade took objection to what he termed a leading question by Mr. Bowley, and the Crown Solicitor retaliated that his friend's objections were frivolous.

His Worship again allowed the question and noted the objection.

Mr. Bowley then repeated his question—"Who authorised you to give the money?"

Mr. Geddes—I want the witness cautioned, your worship.

The caution having once more been duly administered, the witness said the members of the guild authorised the payment of the money, which he gave to the defendant at his house in Chater Street, remarking—"Inspector, this money is presented to you by the guild." The defendant asked in Chinese if that was all. Witness said it was and went away.

Cross-examined—Witness did not go to defendant's house on 1st June last on account of a message sent by the defendant that he wanted to see some of the poultry guild people.

Mr. Slade—Don't you go to his house on the 1st or 2nd June and receive from him \$150 which had been given to his "boy"?

Witness—No such thing. I was away in the country at the time.

Mr. Slade—Away in the country, were you. You'll have an opportunity one day, I hope, of changing places with the inspector for offering him a bribe.

His Worship—The witness must not be intimidated.

Mr. Bowley—Fortunately the witness does not understand English, your Worship.

Chan Wong, master of the Yuen Hop poultry shop, Western Market, said he knew the defendant.

Mr. Bowley—Have you ever given him any money?

Mr. Geddes—I wish him warned, your Worship.

The witness was warned, and replied "Yes."

Mr. Bowley—How much?

Mr. Geddes—Warn him again, please.

Again the process of cautioning was gone through, after which the witness replied that he had given the defendant \$20 on 24th December last.

Mr. Bowley—Whose money was it?

Mr. Geddes—Warn him, please.

The warning having been given, the witness said the money belonged to the poultry guild. It was paid to the defendant at his house, but whether he walked there from the Western Market or rode in a ricksha witness could not remember. The inspector was alone in the house, and when the notes were handed to him he put them in his pocket. Another Chinaman who accompanied witness also gave the defendant some guild money—\$30.

Mr. Slade reserved his cross-examination of the witness until this afternoon at 2.15, when the hearing will be resumed.

Mr. Bowley, as the defendant was leaving the Court, asked his Worship to increase the amount of the bail. Five hundred dollars was not enough, he said, considering the serious nature of the offence.

Mr. Slade—Well, I do think that is hard lines, coming from the Crown Solicitor. I don't know who has put him up to it.

Mr. Bowley—No one has put me up to it.

Continuing, Mr. Slade said the defendant had had twelve years' service in the Colony, and this was the first charge ever brought against him. His wife at that moment was lying very ill, he had a family to look after, and if his bail was increased he would probably have to spend his time in prison. The object of bail was not to punish a man in advance, it was to ensure his presence in Court to answer any charge, and in the case of the defendant there was hardly the slightest chance of his leaving the Colony.



Mr. Bowley—I think the bail at present is only a surety.

Mr. Slade—It is in hard cash. He has put up all the money he has.

His Worship said he thought the amount sufficient, and he did not propose to increase it.

Mr. Bowley next applied for the deposing in Court of the diary kept by the defendant whilst acting as inspector of markets, from which position he has been suspended. Perhaps his learned friend Mr. Slade would give him the opportunity of seeing the diary?

Mr. Slade—I don't propose to give the prosecution any chance of seeing that diary until I have heard the detailed evidence in support of these charges.

His Worship made no order, and the case was adjourned.

## HONGKONG.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 27th June were 270 non-Chinese and 66 Chinese to the former, and 52 non-Chinese and 1,866 Chinese to the latter institution.

The rains wrought havoc at Shéung Shui, in the New Territory, according to a report received at the Central Police Station on the 30th ult. Many houses were flooded to a depth of several feet, and the rice-crops suffered severely.

Householders in Macdonnell Road are complaining of their back windows being broken by stone-throwing schoolboys from Bowen Road. The urchins make the window-panes a target for their catapults, to the amusement not only of themselves, but to the annoyance and no small danger of the tenants.

On the 29th ult. a lot of Crown land in Kennedy Road, near the Union Church, registered as Garden Lot No. 21, containing 5,000 square feet, and having an annual Crown rent of \$12, was exposed for sale at the P.W.D. offices and was bought by the Rev. C. H. Hocking for \$27, being \$2 above the upset price.

The launch *Jeannette*, built for the P. & O. Company by the Dock Company at Hongkong, was launched on the 27th ult. The *Jeannette's* dimensions are—Length, 82 feet; breadth, 15 feet; and depth, 7 feet. Her draught is 5 feet 4 inches, and speed 11 knots. She is fitted with a W. P. 150 boiler, and carries compound engines.

Early on the 26th ult. H.M. gunboat *Esperanza* (1,070 tons) was towed out to the quarantine anchorage off Green Island, a case of plague having occurred on board, the victim being James Collins, A.B. It is rumoured in Naval circles that further cases of plague have developed on H.M.S. *Ocean* since her departure for Weihaiwei. The six patients from the *Ocean* are being treated in the isolation ward at the Naval Hospital.

The Ko Shing Theatre is the rendezvous of all the shady characters on the calendar, who pretend to be deeply interested in the histrionic mysteries unfolding on the stage while they rob the bystanders. On the 26th ult. one of the latter had his pocket cut and a small sum of money extracted. He caught the thief, in whose possession when searched at No. 7 Police Station by Inspector MacNab was found a portion of a razor, keen of edge and handy of size for the slitting open of pockets. Inspector MacNab pressed the charge, and Mr. F. A. Hazeland passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

*Brigginshaw*, a water belonging to Mr. Campbell MacMillan whose chances as an outsider drew numerous backers in the Maiden Stakes and Phoenix Stakes at the Races in February last, but who refused to leave the post when the former race started and was displaced in the latter, came to an inglorious end on the 26th ult. after a wild runaway gallop through Wanchai. He broke loose from his mafao and tore ventral-terre up one street and down another, upsetting first a Chinese woman and then a Chinaman, both of whom were rendered unconscious by the concussion; the latter, indeed, was removed to the Tung Wa Hospital very seriously hurt, but this was in vain. *Brigginshaw's* flight came to a sudden stop; in Russell Street he fell and broke his leg, and had to be killed where he lay.

H.M. battleship *Goliath*, Capt. F. H. Henderson, C.M.G., which left Weihaiwei on the 26th ult., arrived in the harbour on the 1st afternoon at 2 o'clock. The *Goliath* was commissioned at Sheerness on the 27th March, 1900, and will weigh anchor for home to-morrow.

A notification by Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, Postmaster-General, appears in the *Gazette*, to the effect that from the 1st July next no chit-books accompanying letters sent by private messengers to be posted will be stamped or initialed at the General Post Office except in accordance with Government Notification No. 25; that is to say, the exact copy of the address of each letter for which a certificate is required must be entered in the chit-book and a postage stamp of the value of one cent for each letter attached. This does not apply to the receipt books accompanying sealed boxes sent by box-holders in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Postal Guide.

Before Mr. Justice Wise in the Supreme Court on the 30th ult., Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law, made a motion for the admission of Mr. Donald Piper to practise as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. The necessary affidavits having been filed, His Lordship granted the application and welcomed Mr. Piper to the Bar. Mr. Piper has come out to join the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, solicitors. He belongs to Bedford, was trained at the Grammar School there and served articles with Messrs. Halliley & Stimson. He was admitted to practise a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England on 21st November, 1898.

On the 17th of February last a master mariner was savagely assaulted by a ricksha-coolie and another man, and robbed of a gold watch and chain besides a sum of money amounting to between two and three hundred dollars. The assault took place in the early hours of the morning in a back street in the western district of the city, and the victim, who was under the influence of liquor, was left lying unconscious in the roadway. Some time later, as he was coming to his senses, an European policeman came upon him, and found that he was bleeding freely from a number of knife wounds. The man was taken to No. 7 Police Station, and when he had narrated his story there information of the affair was circulated and efforts were made to find the culprits. A blood-stained ricksha was the clue that led to the identity of the coolie who had had the captain for a passenger, but before he could be arrested he had left the Colony for his native place in Chinese territory. The Chinese authorities there were communicated with, and the escaped man was captured, his identity being further established by a copy of his photograph which the police here had taken when he was granted a ricksha-coolie's licence, and which they sent on after him. He was tried by his own countrymen and sent back to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour. No trace of his accomplice has ever been found.

A correspondent writes to us this week as follows:—In the article which you printed in the *Daily Press* on "Travelling in Japan" reference was made to the annoyance caused to pedestrians in Japanese towns by the ricksha-men persistently following them in ever-increasing crowds and soliciting fares even when distinctly told that the vehicles are not required. It strikes me that the same nuisance is not unknown in Hongkong. The ricksha-men are not so bad, perhaps, as the chair-bearers. But both classes are a nuisance. One only requires to observe how the chairs—say half-a-dozen of them at once—are rushed across Queen's Road to the Hongkong Hotel when a probable fare is discovered away in the vista of the corridor, to see the dangers of allowing the coolies such unbridled licence as they appear to possess. Lately a sailor was mulct in a penalty for trampling on and breaking the shaft of a public chair, though he explained that it was put right across his path, and that he did not want it and had not called for it. He had my sympathy. Then what can be more exasperating than when one is leisurely strolling along Queen's Road, than to be accosted every few yards by the raucous-voiced coolies with their chairs and rickshas? They manage these things better in Singapore and Shanghai.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A steamer which arrived at Shimonoeki lately from Formosa reported that Ruyoson, a volcano in Formosa, has been active from the 12th ult.

*L'Echo de Chine's* Formosa correspondent accuses the American missionaries at that port of land-grabbing and other improper acts. Such accusations, founded or unfounded, are not likely to help much the cause of Christianity in China.

On the 15th ult. tenders for the supply of 33,806 tons of permanent way materials for the Royal Siamese State Railways were publicly opened. The lowest tender was from Belgium; British (9 tenders out of a total of 24), German, Russian, Italian, Hungarian, Dutch, and Japanese tenders were also received—but none from the United States.

The *Asahi* publishes a Seoul telegram to the effect that the Russian Minister in Seoul has addressed a Note to the Foreign Office, stating that the officials and people at Ryogampo are prone to maltreat the Russian resident there, and that it was feared would impair the friendly relations existing between the two countries. The Minister therefore requested that instructions be issued to the local authorities ordering them to afford the Russians proper protection.

A dynamite bomb was recently exploded in a room in the Kanjo Hospital, Seoul, where the well known Korean politician Ye Yong-yik was under medical treatment. A portion of the building was damaged; but nobody was injured. Ye Yong-yik also escaped unhurt. He left the hospital after the outrage, preferring not unnaturally to receive further medical attendance in his own house. The man who committed the outrage was still at large on the 15th ult. The affair is generally believed to have political significance.

Mr. Fenwick, third engineer of the s.s. *Charterhouse*, had been missing from his vessel at Singapore since the night of the 17th ult. On the 19th the body of an European was seen floating in the harbour. The Marine Police went out, but were unable to find it. Next morning the body was discovered at Tanjong Pagar, minus the head and in a very decomposed condition. An officer of the *Charterhouse* identified it as being the body of the late Mr. Fenwick. An inquest was held and the funeral took place shortly afterwards.

At Yokohama the other day Messrs. Eylon & Pratt offered for sale by auction the *Eastern World* printing and publishing business, with plant and stock, etc., the whole to be sold as a going concern on account of the illness of the owner (Mr. F. Schroder) rendering it impossible for him to carry on the business. There was not a large attendance and only one bid was made, 10,000 yen, by Mr. Ivison. It was announced that the reserve price was considerably higher than 10,000 yen, and that the owner might discuss the matter with Mr. Ivison's clients if thought desirable.

## COMMERCIAL.

### TEA.

#### EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1902-3	1901-2
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama .....	6,998,961	4,148,005
Hioyo .....		
	6,998,961	4,148,005

### SILK.

Canton, 2nd July.—Exports.—Silk.—During the interval the market has ruled extremely quiet and we have a very uneventful fortnight to report. Reels, being still busy filling their April-May contracts for Europe, are in no immediate hurry to make fresh engagements on the lower level proposed by buyers (especially in view of the high cost of 2nd crop cocoons), and nominally quotations are, with certain exceptions, about maintained. Re-reels—Are offered on forward contract in small lots at \$140 for Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Ordinary Selection, but without finding buyers. A sale of Wang Hing, Nos. 1 & 2, was made at \$820 average, \$370 was paid for Nos. 1 & 2, Selected Quality. Filatures—



Buyers and sellers alike have remained apart and business has been reduced almost to a minimum. The last few days a buyer of Fine Sizes has appeared and has taken various lots in 9/1 at \$1,000 for Kwong Yuen On, Yuen Fung Seng, \$1,045 for Wing o Lun, Kai Lun Cheong, Sun Yue Lun, \$1,035 for Kwai King Lun, \$980 have been paid for a small lot of Chee Chung Wo 11/13, and U Han Cheong 19/22 has sold at \$930 Best 3e Order has been placed at somewhat irregular rates. We hear of \$875 paid for 11/13, 13/15, \$845 for 13/15, \$835/820 for 14/18 and \$805 for 18/22. Short-reels—Have been quite set aside in favour of Long-reels since the season opened, and scarcely anything so far has been produced. Enquiries for forward contracts elicit from reelers quotations more or less on a parity with the prices recently paid for Long reels by Europe and, as the American market cannot approach this level business in Short-reels remains at a standstill. We hear of a solitary contract of 25 Bales Yee Wo Loong 14/18 at \$920. Waste Silk.—An increasingly stronger tone is reported from the producing districts, owing apparently to native speculation. Transactions for export since out last have been unimportant. Subjoined quotations are for 1st crop produce, 2nd crop arrivals not having yet begun. The small remaining lots of 6th crop Steam Waste are held at \$141/142 for Ext. Sol. opened.

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1902-3 bales.	1901-2 bales.
Shanghai.....	28,087	26,875
Yokohama .....	28,087	26,875

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1902-3 bales.	1901-2 bales.
Shanghai.....	47,927	44,226
Yokohama .....	47,927	44,226

#### CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 3rd July.—No arrivals.

#### SUGAR.

HONGKONG 3rd July.—The upward tendency continues, market being brisk.  
 Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.40 to \$8.45 per cwt.  
 Do. " 2, White..... 6.70 to 6.75 "  
 Shekloong, No. 1, Brown .. 6.15 to 6.20 "  
 Do. " 2, Brown .. 5.95 to 6.00 "  
 Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.30 to 8.35 "  
 Do. " 1, White..... 7.60 to 7.65 "  
 Do. " 1, Brown .. 5.95 to 6.00 "  
 Do. " 2, Brown .. 5.80 to 5.85 "  
 Foochow Sugar Candy .....12.35 to 12.40 "  
 Shekloong " .....10.55 to 10.60 "

#### RICE.

HONGKONG, 3rd July.—The position of the market is nearly the same as when last reported.  
 Saigon, Ordinary .....\$3.60 to 3.65  
 " Round, Good quality ..... 5.10 to 5.15  
 " Long ..... 5.15 to 5.20  
 Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ..... 3.95 to 4.00  
 " Garden, " No. 1 ..... 4.20 to 4.25  
 " White, ..... 5.25 to 5.30  
 " Fine Cargo ..... 5.40 to 5.45

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer Canton—sailed on the 26th June. For London:—150 rolls matting, 50 bales feathers, 2 cases feather, 14 bales canes, 62 cases preserves, 3 cases cigars, 5 cases gongs, 42 cases blackwoodware, 21 cases private effects, 12 packages sundries. For Manchester:—150 bales waste silk. For London and/or Glasgow:—50 cases preserves. For London and/or Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For Buenos Ayres:—150 packages tea.

Per M. M. steamer Annam—sailed on the 30th June. For Marseilles:—109 bales raw silk, 20 bales waste silk, 8 cases silks, 17 cases curios, 100 cases casia, 52 bales human hair, 43 packages tea, 6 packages sundries. For Lyons:—495 bales raw silk. For Milan:—35 bales raw silk. For London:—20 bales raw silk.

#### COTTON.

HONGKONG 4th July.—Moderate business with a rise of 1/2 per picul. Stock about 2,700 bales.  
 Bombay ..... \$3.50 to 24.50 picul  
 Bengal (New), Rangoon ..... 24.50 to 27.00 "  
 and Dacca.....  
 Shanghai and Japanese, 2.00 to 3.00 "  
 Tungehow and Ningpo, 2.00 to 30.00 "  
 Sale:—500 bales.

#### YARN.

Mr. P. Edujee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 3rd July:—Business has greatly developed during the past fortnight and at the moment there is an excited demand. Prices are rising steadily; a general advance of \$1 to \$2 has been already established, and in special cases an improvement of as much as \$3 per bale may be noticed. The market has been much more sensitive to the fluctuations on the other side, but rates are still below the equivalent of prices ruling in Bombay. Stocks here are by no means excessive, goods under old contracts are running very low, and with receipts on a limited scale and a continuance of the existing demand, prospects ahead would appear to be far from discouraging. We estimate unsold stock at about 17,000 and sold but uncleared goods in native hands at 28,000 bales.

Local Manufacture:—Local mill quotations have further advanced and business has been reported of 650 bales No. 16s., at \$1.04, and 375 bales No. 12s., at \$1.64, closing strong.

Japanese Yarn:—Continue in good enquiry; the sales of the interval comprising 500 bales No. 16s., at \$1.20, and 600 bales No. 2s., at from \$1.00 to \$1.33, prices showing a small advance.

Raw Cotton:—Indian descriptions are firmer, but business has been somewhat restricted, settlements of the fortnight amounting only to 100 bales good to superfine Bengal at from \$24 to \$25, leaving an estimated stock of 1,800 bales on the market. China cotton continues neglected. Quotations are Bengal \$22 to \$26 and China \$26 to \$28.

Exchange on India has fluctuated slightly and closes to-day at Rs. 125 1/2 for T/T and Rs. 125 1/2 for Post. On Shanghai 7 1/2, and on Yokohama 8 1/2.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 27th instant, viz:—

Indian:—There has been a revival in the demand for Newchwang and sales of 9,216 bales have been effected, comprising 5 bales of No. 6s., 4,686 bales No. 10s., 550 bales No. 12s., 1,640 bales No. 16s., and 2335 bales No. 20s., prices showing a decline of half to one Tael.

Local:—There is much doing in these threads, the sales during the interval being about 5,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 87 to 89 1/2 for No. 14s. and Tls. 89 to 92 for No. 16s.

#### MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 2nd July.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

Bombay:—Nos. 10 to 20, ... \$ 90.00 to \$128.00  
 English:—Nos. 10 to 24, ... 114.00 to 120.00  
 " 22 to 24, ... 120.00 to 128.00  
 " 28 to 32, ... 136.00 to 142.00  
 " 38 to 42, ... 55.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—  
 Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. .... 2.30 to 2.40  
 7 lbs. .... 2.50 to 2.80  
 8 1/2 lbs. .... 3.50 to 4.25  
 9 to 10 lbs. .... 4.30 to 5.50  
 White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.90 to 3.50  
 58 to 60 " 3.50 to 4.00  
 64 to 68 " 4.25 to 5.75  
 Fine ..... 6.00 to 8.50  
 Book-folds ..... 5.00 to 8.00  
 Victoria Lawns—12 yards ... 0.85 to 1.75  
 T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. 2.30 to 2.80  
 7lbs. (32 " ) " 2.50 to 3.00  
 6lbs. (32 " ) Mexs. 2.50 to 3.00  
 7lbs. (32 " ) " 3.10 to 3.30  
 8 to 8 1/2 oz., (36 in.) 3.30 to 4.05  
 Drills, English—40 yds., 13 1/2 " to 14 lbs. ) 4.75 to 7.30

FANCY COTTONS—  
 Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs. ) 1.50 to 5.50  
 8 lbs. )  
 Broc des—Dyed ..... to —  
 DAMASKS—  
 Chintzes—Assorted ..... per yard  
 Velvets—Black, 22 in ..... to —  
 Velvetens—18 in ..... 0.29 to 0.60  
 Velvetens—18 in ..... 0.26 to 0.29

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk ..... per dozen  
 WOLLERNS—  
 Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops ..... per yard  
 Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths ..... 1.25 to 3.00  
 Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. 7.45 to 9.50  
 Assorted ..... 7.00 to 9.65  
 Camlets—Assorted ..... 13.50 to 38.00  
 Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches ( 14.00 to 21.00  
 Assorted .....  
 Orleans—Plain ..... 10.00 to —  
 Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. .... ( .05 to 0.90  
 Fine quality ..... 1.60 to 2.50  
 METALS—  
 Iron—Nail Rod ..... 4.70 to —  
 Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.) 4.70 to —  
 Swedish Bar ..... 4.70 to —  
 Small Round Rod ..... 5.10 to —  
 Hoop 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. .... 6.10 to —  
 Wire, 10/25 ..... 9.50 to —  
 Wire Rope, Old ..... 3.30 to —  
 Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 8.60 to —  
 Australian ..... 8.60 to —  
 Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz. 42.50 to —  
 Vivian's 14/20 oz. 42.50 to —  
 Elliot's 14/20 oz. 42.50 to —  
 Composition Nails ..... 61.00 to —  
 Japan Copper, Slabs ..... 39.00 to —  
 Tin ..... 81.00 to —  
 Tin-Plates ..... box. per  
 7.70 to —  
 Steel 1/2 to 1 ..... per cwt. cas  
 6.60 to —  
 SUNDRIES—  
 Quicksilver ..... per picul  
 178.00 to —  
 Window Glass ..... per box  
 5.00 to —

SHANGHAI, 26th June, (from Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report).—There is a much better feeling all round in our market. Most qualities of English goods have been enquired for and we hear a fair business in small quantities has been done from first hands, and we do not think we are far wrong in saying that Chinese have made some speculative purchases which is a sure indication that the position is better than it has been. At the moment there is a general demand and holders are taking up a very firm attitude and although they are not getting anything like replacing costs there is a general tendency to meet the market and the profit on the sales of stock bought some time ago must be good. There has been considerable movement in American goods and we have been informed through Chinese sources that fully 20,000 packages have changed hands among Native holders and that the clearances during the past week amount to about 13,000 bales. It is also further stated that the Tientsin market has taken between 2,500 and 3,000 bales and while the quantity is very small for a market like Tientsin it is encouraging to think that this market shows some signs of activity. It is admitted in most quarters that stocks there must be light. Advices from Newchwang are good and while dealers have been buying freely American Drills clearances have been made on a free scale. There is little to say about the River Ports as they are usually very quiet during this season, but Ningpo continues to take goods in quantity.

#### EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 3rd July.

ON LONDON.—  
 Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1/8 1/2  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/8 1/2  
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 1/8 1/2  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/8 1/2  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/8 1/2  
 Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/8 1/2  
 ON PARIS.—  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 210 1/2  
 Credits 4 months' sight ..... 213 1/2  
 ON GERMANY.—  
 On demand ..... 171  
 ON NEW YORK.—  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 40 1/2  
 Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 41 1/2  
 ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer 125 1/2  
 Bank, on demand ..... 127 1/2  
 ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer 125 1/2  
 Bank, on demand ..... 125 1/2  
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight ..... 71 1/2  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72 1/2  
 ON YOKOHAMA.—  
 On demand ..... 81 1/2



ON MANILA.—  
On demand.....nominal  
ON SINGAPORE.—  
On demand.....nominal  
ON BATAVIA.—On demand.....101½  
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand.....1 p.c. pm.  
ON SAIGON.—On demand.....1 p.c. pm.  
ON BANGKOK.—On demand.....6½  
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate...\$12  
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola.....63  
BAR SILVER, per oz.....24½

### SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 3rd July, 1903.—Since our last weekly report the June settlement has intervened and been successfully dealt with but the re-opening of the market has not as yet been attended with any material improvement either in rates or the volume of business transacted.

BANKS.—A small parcel of Hongkong and Shanghai is reported to have been sold at \$90, but larger lots could probably be obtained at the closing quotation of \$685. London is unchanged at £63 5s. Nationals are slightly better with buyers at \$28.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions are somewhat easier with sales and probable further small sellers at \$500. China Traders sold and can still be placed at \$61. Yangtzes are enquired for at \$130. North Chinas are quiet at Tls. 220, and Cantons at \$185.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have sold and are procurable at \$330. Chinas are steady at \$85 with probable small buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold at \$38 and \$34, and still continue in request at the former rate with a few shares obtainable at \$38½. Indo Chinas after sales for settlement account at varying rates between \$104½ and \$107, have eased off to \$104 sellers, with sales reported at \$103½ cash, and \$105 and \$105 for August delivery. China and Manis are procurable at \$25 (old) and \$20 (new). Douglasses are wanted at \$40 after sales at \$4½. Star Ferries continue in request at \$27 (old) and \$16½ (new), and Shell Transporters are wanted at £1 2s. 6d. after reported sales at that figure.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sold at \$104 and \$103½, and further shares are on offer at the higher rate. Luzons are firmer with buyers at \$10.

MINING.—Punjoms have sold at \$280 and \$2½, and more shares are offering at the latter rate. The Secretary of the Company courteously informs us that the result of the June crushing is as follows:—106 tons of Swah ore for a yield of 45 ounces of smelted gold, equivalent of 6 dwts 6 grs per ton. 870 tons of Kalampong ore yielding 51 ounces of smelted gold, equivalent of 1 dwt 4 grs per ton, 976 tons in all for a yield of 96 ounces of smelted gold, valued at \$4,000. A letter from the manager at the mines received on the 23rd June states:—“Had it not been for the heavy rains this month, we would have been able to get a larger crushing (from Swah) than last month.” Jelebus continue on offer at \$1½. Raubs have again been done at \$8½ and continue in request.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at \$214, \$215 and \$215½ and are now enquired for at \$216. Kowloon Wharves have sold in small lots at \$90 at which more shares are procurable. New Amoy Docks are quiet at \$40. Farnhams have sold and there are probable further sellers at Tls. 180. Advices from Shanghai state that the final dividend on this stock has been fixed at Tls. 8 per share, making in all Tls. 15 for the year's working, as against Tls. 17 for the previous year.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Honglong Land recovered somewhat after the severe drop reported in our last, but after sales at \$162 to \$163½ close weaker with some sellers at \$162½. Kowloon Lands continue neglected at \$38, and West Points at \$52. Humphreys Estates have sold at \$12½ and \$12½ and are now obtainable at \$12.15. Hongkong Hotels have sold at \$155, \$154 and (a forced sale) \$152 and close with sellers at \$154. Orientals are unchanged with buyers at \$40.

COTTON MILLS.—No business is reported in the Northern stocks for which quotations are unchanged. Hongkong Cottons have declined to \$14 sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have sold at \$24½ and are on offer at \$24½.

China Borneos are on offer at \$10½. Watsons can be procured at \$14½ after sales at this figure. Rops are reported sold at \$142½, holders now asking \$145. Steam Waterboats are wanted at \$14. Dairy Farms have sold at \$12 and China Providents at \$9.8) and \$9.75. Watkins have receded to \$7 sellers.

MEMOS.—China Light and Power Company, Limited, extraordinary general meeting on the 13th instant. Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 11th instant. Tebrau Planting Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 14th instant: transfer books close on the 7th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$685
Natl. Bank of China		£63. 5s.
A. Shares	28	\$28, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$28, buyers
Foun. Shares	21	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	21	\$5½, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$40, sellers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$12	\$1½, sellers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$6½
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.75, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$104, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited.	\$500	\$20, sellers
Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ltd.	\$50	18
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 35.
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 40.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 45
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 100.
Hongkong	\$100	\$14, sale
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12, sale
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$47, buyers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$24½, sales & buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$13½, sales
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$7½, sales & buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$14, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$154, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$24½
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$90, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$14½
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$216, buyers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$185, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$85
China Traders	\$25	\$61, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330, sellers
North China	\$25	Tls. 220
Straits	\$20	\$1, nominal
Union	\$100	\$500, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$120, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$162½, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$12.15, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$8, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$52
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$10, buyers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$15, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$60, sellers
Jelebu	\$5	\$1½, sellers
Punjom	\$11	\$2.75, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	30 cents, buyers
Raubs	18/10	\$8.75, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$63	\$40
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$10, buyers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$9.75, buyers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$25, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$40, buyers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$38, buyers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$104, sellers
Shel. Transport and Trading Co.	21	\$12. 6s. & buy.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$27, buyers
Do.	\$5	\$16½, buyers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	nominal.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9½, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$155
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$23, buyers
Watkins Ltd.	\$10	\$7, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$14½, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI. Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. in their latest report to hand (dated 26th June) state:—We have to report a considerable business in Stocks during the past week. The Indo-China market strengthened materially on it becoming known that heavy short sales for the end of the month were still uncovered. The Langkat market has strengthened also. There has been a considerable business in Dock shares, but rates have remained steady. BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks.—Hongkong quotes \$680 buyers. The London rate is improved to £63½. Nationals wanted at \$26.1¼. MARINE INSURANCE.—No business reported, rates steady at closing quotations. FIRE INSURANCE.—Unchanged. Buyers of Hongkongs at \$330, and Chinas at \$84. SHIPPING.—H. C. & M. Steamboats wanted at \$37½. Indo-Chinas.—The market opened on the 18th with sales at Tls. 75½ for June delivery. On the 19th sales were quoted at 75½, and on the 20th at 72½/76. On the 22nd, June Settlement shares were placed at 76, 77½, 78, 78½ and 77 with sales for July at 78½, and 76/78 for October. On the 23rd and 24th June shares changed hands 77½. On the 25th a sale is reported for August at 74½. SHANGHAI CARGO BOATS.—A sale is reported at Tls. 170, shares are in demand at the rate, and Tug Boat shares are wanted at Tls. 340. DOCKS AND WHARVES.—S. C. Farnham, Hoyd & Co., Ltd.—The market opened on the 18th with sales for the Settlement at Tls. 182½; 186 ¼/4 July delivery. On the 19th at 182 June and 186½ July, and 188½ August. On the 20th at 183 cash and 182½ June. On the 22nd at 182½ June, 185 July. On the 24th at 182½ June, 185/186.1¼ July; on the 24th at 185 cash. 182½ June and 186.1¼ July. On the 25th at 182½ cash and Settlement and 186.1¼ July. The market closes with sellers at 182½ cash. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks sales at \$214. S. and H. Wharves.—Sales for cash were reported at Tls. 287½, and sales for September at Tls. 297½. 29½, and 310. At closing shares are obtainable at 287½. SUGAR COMPANIES.—No business reported. MINING.—The only business reported locally in these is in Wei Hai Wei Gold Mining Co. for \$15 paid up and \$20 for \$20 paid up. LANDS.—Shanghais have been placed at Tls. 108. Hongkong Lands are quoted nominal at Tls. 167½. Humphreys wanted at \$12.1¼. INDUSTRIAL.—All Cotton Stocks are neglected and quotations are more or less nominal. Shanghai Gas have changed hands at Tls. 112½. Pulp at Tls. 117. China Flours at Tls. 75 cum new issue. Green Island Cements wanted at \$24½. Maatschappij, etc., in Langkata.—A large business has been done in these during the week. The market opened on the 18th with sales for cash at Tls. 28½, 290, 287½, and for settlement at 287½ with sales for July at 285, 290 and 292½, and for September 300/302½, and October, 305. On the 19th at 29½ cash and Settlement, 295 July, 310 September, 315 October. On the 22nd cash at 290, 290 and 292½ June, 295 July, 305 August, 307½ September, 312½ and 315 October. On the 22nd 300 cash, 295/297½ June, and 310 September. On the 23rd 295 cash, 300 cash and Settlement 295 June. 307½/310 July, 317½ and 315 September. On the 24th at 307½ and 305 June. 310 July, 320 September, 330/325 October. On the 25th Settlement shares were placed at 30½, 297½ and 300. Sales for September, at 315/320 October. At closing there are buyers at 300/302½ for cash, sellers at 305. Sumatras have been placed at Tls. 52/55 for cash. Waterworks.—There are two or three transactions reported at Tls. 425. STORES AND HOTELS.—Sales of Weeks are reported at \$23, and Hall and Holtz at \$34. Shares are obtainable at these rates. No business reported in Hotel Stocks. MISCELLANEOUS.—Telephones have been placed at Tls. 66, 67, 68 and 69. Bazaars at Tls. 162½. LOANS.—Municipal 5 per cents at Tls. 94, 5½ per cent at Tls. 96, and 6 per cents at Tls. 103. Gas Debentures 6 per cents can be had at par.

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP. Pelus, Alcinous, Nestor, Bingo Maru, Stentor, Dardanus, Manila, Moyune, Tamba Maru.  
FOR LONDON. Massilia, Benlomond, Glingorry, Pelus, Alcinous, Nestor, Bingo Maru, Stentor, Dardanus, Manila, Moyune, Tamba Maru.  
FOR LIVERPOOL. Prometheus, Diomed.  
FOR MARSEILLES. Alcinous, Pelus, Nestor, Ernest Simons, Prince Valdemar, Bingo Maru, Stentor, Dardanus, Moyune, Tamba Maru.  
FOR BREMEN. Prussia.  
FOR HAMBURG AND HAMBURG. Sithonia, Wursburg, Nurnberg, Badenia.  
FOR ODESSA. H. Lerche.  
FOR NEW YORK. Arabia, Macduff, Glenesk, Verona, Kennebec.



FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Maheon, Riojun Maru, Tacoma, Kaga Maru.*  
 FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of Japan, Tartar.*  
 FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—*Indravelli.*  
 FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Australian, Chingtu, Yawata Maru.*  
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—*Laisang.*  
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—*Hiroshima Maru.*  
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—*Ischia.*

## TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 3rd July.—Freights coastwise continue dull, with little or no change since last report. From Saigon to Hongkong rates have strengthened somewhat for small carriers; the last rate paid being 13½ cents per picul. Saigon to one port Philippines, 26 cents has been paid and further tonnage is wanted at 24 cents per picul. Newchwang to Canton several settlements have been effected for part cargoes (16,000 piculs) at 22 cents per picul, which seems to have satisfied the demand. Coal freights are somewhat weaker and close at about \$1.90 per ton after a number of fixtures during the early part of the past fortnight at \$2 per ton. To Singapore \$2.25 per ton has been paid. The following are the settlements:—

*Rossmore*—American ship, 3,747 tons, Shanghai and Hongkong to Baltimore and New York, settled in New York (private terms).

*Oopack*—British steamer, 2,517 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.25 per ton.

*Khalif*—British steamer, 2,219 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.25 per ton.

*Progress*—Russian steamer, 542 tons, Moji to Chefoo, 1.70 yen per ton.

*Savio*—German steamer, 1,622 tons, Moji to Swatow, \$2.25 per ton.

*Petrarch*—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Karatsu to Manila, \$3.50 per ton.

*Ellen Rickmers*—German steamer, 998 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

*Arab*—German steamer, 2,674 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$ per ton.

*Arab*—German steamer, 2,674 tons three ports north coast Java to Japan, 33 cents per picul July/August loading.

*M. Struve*—German steamer, 966 tons, Hongay to Amoy, \$2.90 per ton.

*Fritthof*—Norwegian steamer, 891 tons, Saigon to Cebu, 24 cents per picul.

*A. Jensen*—Steamer, Saigon to Iloilo, 25 cents per picul; hence Iloilo to Kobe or Yokohama, 25 cents per picul.

*Hansa*—German steamer, 1,207 tons, Iloilo to Yokohama, 25 cents per picul.

*Tritos*—German steamer, 1,033 tons, Saigon to Iloilo, 22 cents per picul.

*Independent*—German steamer, 1,041 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 26 cents per picul.

*Prosper*—Norwegian steamer, 788 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13½ cents per picul.

*Eise*—German steamer, 901 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 22 cents per picul (16,000 piculs).

*Paoting*—British steamer, 1,088 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 22 cents per picul (16,000 piculs).

*Quarta*—German steamer, 1,146 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 22 cents per picul (16,000 piculs).

*Sullberg*—German steamer, 782 tons, Newchwang to Amoy, 25 cents per picul.

*Progress*—Russian steamer, 542 tons, Newchwang to Amoy, 25 cents per picul.

*Pronto*—German steamer, 719 tons, Newchwang to Amoy, 25 cents per picul.

*Themis*—Norwegian steamer, 1,208 tons, Hankow to Swatow, Tls. 8.50 in full.

*M. Stave*—German steamer, 966 tons, Hongay to Canton, \$1.90 per ton.

*Seirstad*—Norwegian steamer, 617 tons, monthly, 6/6 months, at \$4.800 per month.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

June—  
 8, Annam, French str., from Shanghai.  
 28, Atholl, British str., from San Francisco.  
 28, Carl Dederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.  
 28, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.  
 28, Eastern, British str., from Kobe.  
 28, Haiching, British str., from Shanghai.  
 28, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.  
 28, Laisang, British str., from Calcutta.  
 28, Maragon, British str., from Bombay.  
 28, Quarta, German str., from Mauritius.  
 28, Shian, British str., from Chefoo.  
 28, Taiwan, British str., from Canton.

28, Tydens, British str., from Birkenhead.  
 28, Wuchang, British str., from Cebu.  
 29, Babalan, Dutch str., from Sambu.  
 29, Haiping, British str., from Shanghai.  
 29, Labor, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
 29, Polynesian, French str., from Marseilles.  
 29, Progress, German str., from Tourane.  
 29, Rubi, British str., from Manila.  
 29, Selemachus, British str., from Saigon.  
 29, Themis, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
 29, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.  
 30, Argo, Norwegian str., from Moji.  
 30, Chingtu, British str., from Yokohama.  
 30, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.  
 30, Foochow, British str., from Canton.  
 30, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.  
 30, Hakata Maru, Japanese str., from London.  
 30, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.  
 30, Idzumi Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.  
 30, Pricessa Maria, Dan. str., from Shanghai.  
 30, Rajaburi, German str., from Bangkok.  
 30, Savoia, German str., from Vladivostok.  
 30, Suevia, German str., from Yokohama.

## July—

1, Clara Jensen, German str., from Haiphong.  
 1, Devawongse, German str., from Bangkok.  
 1, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.  
 1, Goliath, British battleship, from W'haiwei.  
 1, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.  
 1, Taicheong, German str., from Hui-phong.  
 1, Tetartos, German str., from Singapore.  
 2, Banca, British str., from London.  
 2, Benlmond, British str., from Shanghai.  
 2, Chiyo Maru, Jap. str., from Chinkiang.  
 2, Coromandel, British str., from Bombay.  
 2, Glenartney, British str., from Swatow.  
 2, Hunan, British str., from Tientsin.  
 2, Robilla Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.

## June—

## DEPARTURES.

28, Penledi, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 28, Chowtai, German str., for Bangkok.  
 28, Clitus, British str., for Singapore.  
 28, Haitin, British str., for Coast Ports.  
 28, Nauch ng, British str., for Canton.  
 28, Taichow, German str., for Swatow.  
 28, Vindobona, Austrian str., for Trieste.  
 28, Wuhu, British str., for Canton.  
 29, Babalan, Dutch str., for Tientsin.  
 29, Maria Rickmers, Ger. str., for Bangkok.  
 29, Shaoshing, British str., for Shanghai.  
 30, Annam, French str., for Europe.  
 30, Aragonia, German str., for Calcutta.  
 30, Arara, British str., for Singapore.  
 30, Arratoon Apar, Brit. str., for Calcutta.  
 30, Chunsang, British str., for Tientsin.  
 30, Haimun, British str., for Tamsui.  
 30, Haiping, British str., for Canton.  
 30, Huron, British str., for Moji.  
 30, Kampot, French str., for Hongay.  
 30, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 30, Polynesian, French str., for Shanghai.  
 30, Shansi, British str., for Canton.  
 30, Taiwan, British str., for Shanghai.  
 30, Themis, Norwegian str., for Hankow.  
 30, Tosa Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.  
 30, Tremont, American str., for Tacoma.  
 30, Verona, German str., for Yokohama.  
 30, Yiksang, British str., for Shanghai.

## July—

1, Andree Rickmers, Ger. str., for Manila.  
 1, Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Amoy.  
 1, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.  
 1, Eastern, British str., for Australia.  
 1, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.  
 1, Kwoi sang, British str., for Canton.  
 1, La'or, Norwegian str., for Karatsu.  
 1, Mazagon, British str., for Kobe.  
 1, Pricessa Maria, Dan. str., for Singapore.  
 1, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.  
 1, Sungkang, British str., for Manila.  
 2, Argo, Norwegian str., for Moji.  
 2, Dagmar, Norwegian str., for Macassar.  
 2, Foochow, British str., for Shanghai.  
 2, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.  
 2, Hakata Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.  
 2, Pathfinder, U.S. survey, for Manila.  
 2, Siberia, American str., for San Francisco.  
 2, Suevia, German str., for Hamburg.  
 2, Taishan, British str., for Swatow.  
 2, Tritos, German str., for Swatow.  
 2, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Polynesian*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Messrs. E. Pasquet, A. G. Rice, F. S. Allen, Revs. Marcel and Albert; from Colombo,

Messrs. Hicks Beach and French; from Singapore, Mrs. Raymond Messrs. Bonnet, Reitan, Jos. Fabio and Villanson; from Saigon, Mrs. Rolland and Mrs. Douglas; from Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fortin and Mr. de la Vallee Poussin; from Singapore, Mr. and Miss Esau and two children; from Kobe, from Singapore, Mrs. Shiller and Mrs. Chassin; from Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mrs. L. Comte de Lesdain, Mr. and Mrs. Lew's and Mr. Menor; from Singapore, Mr. Roushi.

Per *Annam*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Messrs. Hunter, Potts, F. R. Fell and Takamashi; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Roman Baldwin, Misses Mourett and Tsukamoto Shiza, Mr. J. Dickinson; from Shanghai, Ladies Mary Cooke and Sybil Tollemache, Dr. and Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Silbermann and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. B. Grunstein, Rev. Grisard, Messrs. O. D. Miller, H. N. Bond, C. W. Dickson, S. Fuchs, C. F. Whiteridge, S. Levy, Moeller, A. Persberg, J. N. Wardrop, John Wilkie, Wm. John Russell, M. Simmons, Napurko, Facchini, C. Solle, G. Woltmann and Mutins Henri; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. K. Nagakawa; from Shanghai, Mrs. Olga Gola, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and child and Mr. F. W. Dawson; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Mr. Nicolas Zakropoulos; from Marseilles, from Yokohama, Mr. Menckel; from Kobe, Mrs. Carpentier and daughter, Messrs. Nagasa and Miova; from Shanghai, Miss Blind, Messrs. Klyn, de Yermoloff, Ishtarishoff, Ch. Moiry, Defoort, J. Ronget, G. Rollo, Determes, C. Sardelli, Le Naba, Kervella, Chancel, Arsicoud, Chauvel, Morel, Hephan and Moulinet.

Per *Coptic*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Johnstone, Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Mrs. P. A. Oliver, Misses Hastings, Scars and E. Scars, Dr. R. Eiswaldt, Lieut. P. A. Oliver, Sergt. Siefert U.S.A., Captain J. A. Dalton U.S.A., Messrs. W. C. Welbourn, W. W. Chondler, T. H. Reid, E. Muelle, F. A. Cunforth and F. S. Pool.

Per *Coromandel*, for Hongkong, from London, Miss M. E. North; from Bombay, Mr. Haji Abdulla; from Colombo, Mrs. Whitlaw and infant; from Shanghai, from London, Capt. N. G. Thompson.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Polynesian*, for Shanghai, Misses L. B. Tunis and E. Heyer, Messrs. W. G. Winterburn, L. Jettor, M. K. Newman, J. B. Danh, V. W. Vielal, C. Blatanisotos and Speroz; for Yokohama, Messrs. Lemarce and Peron.

Per *Annam*, for Saigon, Messrs. Ferrand and A. Raquez; for Singapore, Messrs. C. Bowack, R. Campbell, Davidson, Parrott, White and Bohn; for Fuzhou, Mrs. C. Brown and Mr. A. La Coate; for Marseilles, Messrs. Lavarn and Thermit.

Per *Eastern* for Australia, &c., Sir Randolph Baker, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Ladies Cooke and Tollemache, Mrs. and Miss Davies, Dr. and Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. and Master Scudder, Hon. C. E. Davies, Rev. M. P. Jeronimo, Misses Little and Biddoch, Messrs. J. R. S. Brito, E. F. Hall, G. H. Johnstone, E. P. Mestre, R. M. Parker, J. M. Robison, J. W. Samuels, A. dos Santos, R. Thomson and H. B. Wynyard.

Per *Siberia*, for Shanghai, Mrs. Deonal, Misses Baldwin and Monnette, Capt. C. W. Mead, Lieut. Rhodes, Messrs. F. A. Rapp, R. H. Kirchhoff and W. D. Nandoris; for Nagasaki, Messrs. W. S. Harrison, A. Vavannos and S. Nakayama, Misses Ohtoki and Ohye; for Yokohama, Col. and Mrs. Forbes, Miss Woodward, Lieut. H. A. Herbert and Mr. S. Fulcher; for San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lewton, Mrs. W. F. Park, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Piche, Mrs. Lease, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Worcester, Miss Alice Worcester, Master Worcester, Capt. J. H. Whitehead, Capt. Maddock, Capt. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., Lieut. G. Kitchner, R.N., Messrs. Geo. A. Lederle, M. H. Hicks Beach, E. O. Johnson, P. D. Corman, John H. French, Curtis, jr., and Miss I. Omura.

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